

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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U.S.-SOVIET CHEMICAL ARMS RACE CONDEMNED

OW140449 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Station commentator's article: "The Sinful Competition Between the United States and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Reportedly, U.S. President Reagan declared on 8 February, in a letter to Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, that the United States is prepared to formally resume the manufacturing of new chemical weapons. He maintained that the production of new lethal nerve gas munitions by the United States "is essential to the national interests" of the United States.

Although the letter did not specifically mention the USSR, it was aimed at the USSR and said that "the United States must deny a significant military advantage to any possible initiator of chemical warfare." This shows that, in addition to intensifying the nuclear and conventional arms races, the USSR and the United States have also intensified a new race in the sphere of chemical weapons.

Everybody knows that the United States has a long history in the manufacture of chemical weapons. Since the 1970's, under pressure from public opinion at home and abroad, the United States has been forced to exercise some restraint in producing such weapons. However, in an effort to scramble for world hegemony, and under the signboard of "detente" and "disarmament," the USSR has for many years stepped up its research, production and stockpiling of new chemical weapons while energetically developing its nuclear and conventional weapons. According to reports, the USSR, because of its stockpiles of several hundred thousand tons of various types of chemical munitions that can be used on the battlefield, has become the country possessing the largest stockpile of chemical weapons in the world today. In addition to chemical weapons, the USSR has also manufactured a large quantity of artillery pieces of various calibers and different types of launchers and tactical rockets for launching chemical weapons.

More infuriating is the fact that the USSR is directly using its chemical weapons in Afghanistan and has given chemical weapons to the Vietnamese authorities for use in Kampuchea and Laos. Because of their inhuman genocide of the innocent people of these three countries, they have aroused the world people's indignation and have been strongly condemned by the international community. Now, unwilling to be outdone, the United States has also decided to resume the manufacture of new chemical weapons.

Production and use of chemical weapons violates international law and the humanitarian spirit and has long been denounced by the international community. Although both the USSR and the United States are signatories to the 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical weapons, the two countries -- the USSR in particular -- have disregarded their international prestige because of their intention to seek world hegemony. The unfolding vigorous competition between the USSR and the United States in the field of chemical weapons has cast a dark shadow on the increasingly tense and turbulent international situation and has imposed a dreadful threat to the survival of mankind. This cannot but arouse the world's serious uneasiness and concern.

The Chinese Government has always advocated total prohibition and thorough destruction of all chemical weapons. Today, when the USSR and the United States have unfolded their vigorous competition, it is particularly urgent and essential for the international community to adopt powerful measures to thoroughly and effectively ban the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to destroy all existing chemical weapons.

U.S.-SOVIET WRANGLING OVER POLAND NOTED

OW121429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA) -- Since Poland imposed martial law, the Soviet Union and the United States have intensified their struggle, focused on the Polish issue, accusing each other of "wantonly interfering in Poland's internal affairs," with each trying to defend itself.

The U.S. President, secretary of state, secretary of defense and press circles have successively issued statements and articles and held talks condemning Soviet interference in Poland's internal affairs and holding the Soviet Union "seriously and directly responsible" for the development of the Polish situation.

The Soviet Union has mobilized all mass media and published one article and report after another, unprecedented in forcefulness and acrimony since Reagan assumed office, accusing U.S. leaders, by name, of "wantonly interfering in Poland's internal affairs." They point out that:

1. The U.S. Government and public have started "a slander campaign against Poland" and "directly instigated extremists to act in an outrageous manner and create bloody incidents."
2. U.S. intelligence organizations, the Central Intelligence Agency in particular, have given financial support to Poland's "antisocialist forces," providing them with money and printing presses, and recruited spies from among Poles returning to Poland from the United States.
3. The launching of the "Polish solidarity day" to apply intolerable pressures on Poland" is "the height of wanton interference in Poland."
4. Economically "discriminatory measures" have been adopted against Poland.

In this quarrel, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States is ready to give way, and their rivalry is manifest in words and expressions. The United States is trying hard to turn the "Polish experiment" into a geopolitical victory." Reagan indicated that he would, on no account, allow the Soviet Union to "do as it pleases" in Poland. Haig said: "Poland's political experiment must be allowed to be carried out without hindrance." Meanwhile, Soviet newspapers and periodicals, which always support the Kremlin's intentions, have repeatedly stressed that "Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact and not a member of NATO" and that "Polish affairs absolutely do not come within the jurisdiction of Washington."

ESCAP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meeting With Huang Hua

OW130810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA) — Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, met and had cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with S.A.M.S. Kibria, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E.S.C.A.P.) and his party.

This is Kibria's first visit to China since he took up the post of E.S.C.A.P. executive secretary in May, 1981. He is here mainly to hold talks with Chinese ministries concerned on further cooperation between the E.S.C.A.P. and China. He arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meeting With Zhao

OW151558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 15 Feb. 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with S.A.M.S. Kibria, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Mrs. Kibria, and their party.

Premier Zhao said, "the mutual cooperation among the developing countries has great significance in pushing global negotiations. Our basic strength should rest on cooperation among developing countries." The premier said Executive Secretary Kibria is an old friend of China. "E.S.C.A.P. and Kibria himself have done a great deal to promote economic and technical cooperation and exchanges among developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region," he said. "The Chinese Government will, within its power, support cooperation between E.S.C.A.P. and the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific."

Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying was also present.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. JOURNALIST'S DEATH MARKED

Commemorative Dinner

OW131653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honor of Mrs. Lois Wheeler Snow and relatives and friends of the late Edgar Snow. Mrs. Snow has come to attend the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Snow's death.

Wang Bingnan conveyed Comrade Deng Yingchao and Comrade Kang Keqing's greetings to Mrs. Snow and Mr. Snow's relatives and friends. He said, "The Chinese people attach great importance to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Mr. Snow's death. Mr. Snow supported the Chinese people's progressive cause at a time when they were in great difficulty. He worked for the development of Sino-American friendship."

"The commemoration of Mr. Snow's death anniversary today is of great importance. I believe the friendship between the peoples of China and the United States will be further strengthened," Wang said.

Present were Mrs. Mildred Snow Mackey, elder sister of the late Snow, and her husband; Mr. Snow's friends John William Powell and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Helen Rosen, Mrs. Mary Clark Dimond, president of the Edgar Snow Memorial Fund, Ewing W. Carroll Jr., president of the Hong Kong Edgar Snow Society, and Revi Alley and Ma Haide (George Natem).

Huang Addresses Meeting

OW151540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- A commemorative meeting for the 10th anniversary of the death of Edgar Snow, American journalist and chronicler of revolutionary China, was held at Beijing University this afternoon.

Snow taught two years at Yenching University in the 1930's. He was the first journalist to establish contact with the Communist Party and its army in the late '30s in Yanan in Shaanxi province, northwest China. He reported and wrote for newspapers across the globe and authored a number of books about the Chinese revolution, its struggles and eventual victory. He died in Geneva, Switzerland in 1972, at the age of 66, after a lifetime of international advocacy for "new China." Part of his ashes were interred by the university's Weiming Lake.

Attending today's commemoration were Liao Chengzhi, Huang Hua, Huang Zhen, Wang Bingnan, Snow's widow Mrs. Lois Wheeler Snow, relatives, friends and 1,000 teachers and students at the university.

Prior to the meeting Liao Chengzhi, Huang Hua, Mrs. Snow and others visited the late's grave, which is inscribed "tomb of the American friend of the Chinese people Edgar Snow." Wreaths were presented by Deng Yingchao, Liao Chengzhi, Huang Hua, Mrs. Snow and their children.

Huang Hua, speaking at the meeting, said: "Edgar Snow's life bears amplest testimony to the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. In 1928 he came to China, then a country in the depth of miseries, where he lived and worked for 13 years. After China's liberation, he came back to China on three occasions, during which he made long and extensive tours and visits.

"Throughout those forty years, he always sympathized with and supported the just struggle of the Chinese people, leaving behind a brilliant chapter in the annals of the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

"Edgar Snow came to China as an honest journalist. With a keen insight, unaffected sympathy and the realistic spirit of seeking truth, and through his independent observation and contemplation, he gradually came to know the main trends and orientation of the development of Chinese history, devoting himself with great enthusiasm to the Chinese people's cause of transforming their country.

"On the eve of the anti-Japanese war," he said, "Edgar Snow supported and covered the December 9th student movement with boundless enthusiasm. He went to the soviet area in northern Shaanxi in July 1936. Traveling a distance of 1,000 miles, he wrote his famous earth-shaking book, "Red Star Over China," which greatly boosted the fighting will of the entire Chinese people in their resistance against Japanese aggression and inspired the people of various countries in the anti-fascist struggle.

"In those long years of darkness when old China was in storm and stress, Ed did all he could for the good of the Chinese people.

"It was not until 1960, 10 years after the founding of new China, that Edgar Snow was given permission for the first time to revisit China, which he had not seen for so many years. During those 10 years, Ed wrote a great number of articles and books about new China, thus making new contributions to enhancing the understanding of the people of various countries about China," he said.

Huang Hua, who met Snow 48 years ago at Yenching, recalled their friendship in adversity. He said: "He remained a good teacher and helpful friend of mine all his life. On his deathbed, Edgar Snow said these words with deep emotion, 'I love China.'

"Today, at this commemorative meeting, I wish to say, on behalf of the Chinese people, with the same depth of feeling, 'the Chinese people love you, too, Edgar Snow, our dear friend.'

"This fine son of the American people is a pride of both the Chinese and American peoples. With love, respect and gratitude, the Chinese people will always cherish his memory and the memory of all the foreign friends who sympathized with and supported the Chinese people during the hard years of the Chinese revolution.

"Ten years have elapsed since Ed left us. During this decade, great changes have taken place both within and outside China.

"With the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the friendship and exchanges between the two peoples are growing steadily, and more and more Americans have become friends of China.

"Sometimes relations between states may be overcast and the road ahead may be rugged, but the friendship between the peoples is everlasting. The Chinese people will always remain united with the people of the United States and those of other countries and work together with them to promote our mutual understanding and friendship, maintain world peace and strive for a better future for mankind," he said.

Presiding over the meeting, Wang Bingnan described Edgar Snow in his opening speech as "a true friend of the Chinese people." He said: "During the long years of nearly half a century, despite the changeful situation and the tortuous course of advance, he remained consistent and unswerving in giving his sympathy and support to the Chinese people's progressive cause and in working for the enhancement of friendship and understanding between the Chinese and American peoples." Wang Bingnan said the Chinese people would always love Snow and hold him in esteem.

Mrs. Snow said part of Snow's ashes were at the university's lakeside, while the remainder were in another garden overlooking New York State's Hudson River. "This," she said, "completed the request the American friend of China had made before his death that the Chinese and American people further bridge the space between their two countries."

She said: "The People's Republic of China emerged as a global force, took its rightful place among the community of nations, and a viable relationship arose between the Chinese and the American people — springing from the efforts of those who became and stayed friends throughout China's struggles of the time, supported by those who followed later."

She said: "It is for this reason above all that we are gathered here 10 years after his death to continue those ties and to strengthen the new ones that have developed during the past decade."

Bewi Alley, Dr. Ma Waide (George Hatem) and Mrs. Mary Clark Dimond, all close friends of Snow, also spoke at the meeting. Afterward, a poem was read written by Alley 10 years ago on the death of Snow, and Chinese revolutionary historical songs were performed which Snow had liked. They included "National Salvation March," "Ode to Yanan" and "Nanniwan."

Also attending were Snow's friends Dr. E. Grey Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. John William Powell and Mrs. Samuel Rosen, all who came specially for the ceremony. U.S. experts and guests in Beijing and leaders of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Writers Association, the All-China Journalists Association, the Chinese revolutionary museum, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Beijing People's Government and others. Arthur William Hummel, Jr, U.S. ambassador to China, also attended the meeting.

The friendship association recently received commemoration messages from friends of China Max Granich, Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan, Unita Blackwell, president of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, and the Evans F. Carlson Friends of the People's Republic of China.

AFP Report on Huang Speech

BK151540 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Feb (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today hinted that it might be hard to ease the tension in relations between China and the United States, strained over the question of Taiwan. In a speech to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of American writer Edgar Snow, whose book "Red Star Over China" first brought the Chinese communists to the attention of the West in the late 30's, Mr. Huang commented that "relations between states may be overcast and the road ahead may be rugged."

"But," Mr. Huang continued, "the friendship between the peoples is everlasting. The Chinese people will always remain united with the people of the United States and those of other countries." Mr. Huang made no explicit reference to Taiwan or the question of U.S. arms sales to the nationalist-held island.

Recently both Mr. Huang and Vice-Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong have told visiting foreigners in Beijing that Sino-American relations were going through a "crisis."

Visit to Exhibit

OW151232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA) -- The "Edgar Snow and China" exhibition opened in Beijing this morning in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the death of Edgar Snow.

A famous journalist and author, Snow, the Chinese people's true friend, was born in Kansas City, Missouri in 1905. Beginning in 1928, he lived and worked in China for 13 years. After the founding of new China, he revisited China three times.

More than 200 pictures and a host of reference materials and material objects were displayed at the exhibition introducing Edgar Snow, who persistently sympathized with and supported the progressive cause of the Chinese people for scores of years and made contributions to deepening the friendship and understanding between the peoples of China and the United States. The exhibition reflected Snow's whole life in ardently loving China and working hard for Sino-U.S. friendship. The exhibition introduced Snow's youth and his vivid deeds in touring old China, visiting the soviet area in northern Shaanxi, revisiting China during the war of resistance against Japan and visiting new China for the third time.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

In 1936, when the Chinese people were engaged in the arduous revolutionary struggle, Snow was the first journalist who risked his life, entered the revolutionary base areas in northern Shaanxi by successively breaking through the Kuomintang's cordon lines and wrote the world-famous book "Red Star Over China." This book described the revolutionary practices he heard or witnessed and the true features of the CCP, the worker-peasant Red Army and the revolutionary base areas to the people of the world. At the exhibition, a host of reference materials on the revolutionary base areas and the Red Army gathered by Snow when he visited the base areas in northern Shaanxi, as well as many previous snapshots of historic value, were displayed. Many of the pictures reflected the sincere friendship between Snow and Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and others.

The sections under the captions "The Final Days of His Life," "Profound Concern" and "Forever in the Hearts of the Chinese People" showed how Snow, who was seriously ill, still concerned himself with China's progress and developments; reflected Snow's true feelings in warmly loving China; and expressed the Chinese people's cherished memory of Edgar Snow.

Comrades Yao Yilin, Wang Bingnan and others accompanied Mrs Snow, Snow's family members and good friends on a visit to the exhibition. Mrs Snow cut a ribbon at the opening ceremony of the exhibition.

U.S.-CHINA SOCIETY OPPOSES TAIWAN ARMS SALES

OW130714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 12 (XINHUA) -- The national board of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) has expressed its opposition to continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

In a press release issued after its national board session held here between February 4 to 7, the board stated that "continued arms sales to the authorities on Taiwan can seriously damage the important relationship now developing between the U.S. and China. This relationship has included positive benefits for both sides in the cultural, scientific, trade, educational, strategic and people-to-people fields."

The national board recalled that in the joint communique to establish full diplomatic relations, the two sides agreed that China is one nation and that the only legitimate government of China is that of the People's Republic of China. The Taiwan problem is an internal matter to be resolved by Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

The board urged continued support for a strong and growing relationship between the U.S. and China based on the agreements entered into on behalf of our nation by former Presidents Nixon and Carter.

VICE PREMIER KANG MEETS U.S. INDUSTRIALISTS

OW110938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien met here this morning with a delegation from Brown and Root Incorporated, U.S.A. The leader of the delegation is Tommy Knight, vice-president of the U.S. offshore engineering group. The delegation came to China at the invitation of the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry to continue discussions on the matter related to technical cooperation in building offshore oil production platforms.

Liu Fang, Chinese vice-minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building, was present on the occasion.

SOVIET METHODS OF OBTAINING TECHNOLOGY OUTLINED

HX121128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Xi Linsheng [1598 2651 3932]: "The West Arms the Soviet Union With Its Technology"]

[Text] Not long ago an American fisherman off the North Carolina coast hauled in a catch. It was found to be a device placed on an ocean buoy by the Soviets for collecting information on U.S. naval activities. At the center of the device was a piece of modern printed circuit board. What amazed the U.S. Defense Department was that this complex microcircuit board was not made in the United States, Europe or Japan, but was a Soviet-made replica of a U.S. circuit board.

How did the Soviet Union obtain this manufacturing technology and circuit designing ability and manage to produce such components? The Pentagon is taking great pains to find out the answer to this question. However, whatever the answer may be, there is a definite point: The Soviets are making great and systematic efforts to obtain advanced technology from the West in order to strengthen the Soviet military capability. The U.S. Defense Department officials admitted that the technological leaks had caused serious losses to the West, saying, "What we have seen is that our own designs have been turned around and used against us."

As a barely-sufficient consolation, technological superiority was originally used by the West to offset Soviet superiority in conventional arms. But the Americans are now anxious that "whatever superiority the United States and its allies may have been enjoying, it may come to naught." This general concern of Western countries is by no means a groundless fear. According to data obtained from some high-ranking officers by the Chicago TRIBUNE, "the speed with which U.S. modern technology is acquired by the Soviet Armed Forces is almost the same as that by which the U.S. Armed Forces acquire this technology."

The fact that the Soviet Union has stepped up its military strength by obtaining Western technology can hardly be taken lightly. As example: Nearly all technological breakthroughs made by the Soviet Union in SS-18 nuclear missiles were the immediate result of buying and stealing U.S. technology. These breakthroughs have made it possible for the SS-18 missiles to accurately hit on the first strike all 1,000 launching silos of the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles in the United States. The SS-18 missile carrying 10 independently guided multiwarheads is controlled by a computer, and this computer is a precise replica of the advanced computer of the Hewlett-Packard [0128 0448 3676 1584 0595 1795] type stolen by Soviet secret agents from a business fair in Switzerland in 1972.

An optical research company in California applied for a license to export a laser lens to the Soviet Union but was rejected by the U.S. Government. But 10 laser lenses were later conveyed to Moscow and used in the Soviet antisatellite weapons.

This is by far not the whole picture. According to analysis made by U.S. military circles and intelligence personnel, the Soviet Union has obtained a large amount of Western technology chiefly through the following means:

The first is stealing. In recent years, the Soviets have paid particular attention to a 30 mile-area in northern California called the "silicon valley" and have launched what the Americans have called a "stealing from America" movement. Over 1,500 companies manufacturing highly sophisticated products are concentrated there. By making use of special agents and petty thieves, the Soviets have stretched their hands into almost everything. Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel dejectedly admitted: "They have won. The Soviets have carried away carloads of our technology from the United States."

The second is relying on espionage activities. The FBI director said that the Soviet KGB had shifted the focus in obtaining U.S. information from weapons and strategy to technology.

In this respect, Soviet special agents have seized every opportunity to bribe responsible members of U.S. companies and middlemen in Western Europe into helping them to buy those instruments on the restricted export list, to buy technological personnel to gather industrial intelligence and even to take advantage of visits to hunt for data.

The third is public business transactions and technological cooperation. What sets people thinking is that this business and cooperation is precisely an open thoroughfare for the Soviet Union to obtain Western technology. It has been disclosed by the CIA that the Soviet Union has obtained most of the technology through legal rather than clandestine channels. In the United States quite a few people are enthusiastic about advocating that economic links with the Soviet Union will "enable the Soviet Union to be a little more civilized." Facts from the past few years have proved, however, that with the increase in trade between Western countries and the Soviet Union, Western handicrafts and technology have also continuously fallen into the hands of the Soviet Union and thus fattened the powerful opponent threatening the West. Moscow is very pleased with the achievements it has made in the past few years. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev wrote in PRAVDA not long ago: "While achieving success in detente in the 1970's, the Soviet Union greatly expanded its economic links with Western countries. It was precisely in this decade that rapid development was attained in scientific and technological cooperation between us." It is ironic that the transactions between the United States and the Soviet Union have become so numerous that, according to the Washington POST, the Commerce Department now has to engage in counterintelligence work.

At present, some personages in Western countries are drawing lessons from the painful experience of technological leaks by proposing "to mend the fold after some of the sheep have been lost and make great efforts not to lose more sheep from the flock." Naturally, this can only be regarded as a remedial measure. With respect to those daydreamers who are bent on employing economic cooperation to soften the Soviet Union, it is time they sobered up.

MOSCOW SEEN AS SUFFERING 'HEGEMONISTIC LUNACY'

HK150314 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" Article by Chen Xiong [7115 7160]: "Lunacy"]

[Text] On 10 February the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon issued an apology for its recent "comments" on the Portuguese political situation.

The events were as follows: During a recent interview with a newspaper, General Secretary of the Portuguese Socialist Party Mario Soares accused the Soviet Union of trying to destabilize the Iberian Peninsula in order to block Spain's entry into NATO. The Soviet Embassy in Lisbon then launched a personal attack on Soares with a statement describing him as "a lunatic in need of prolonged psychiatric treatment."

Infuriated by the Soviet Embassy's insulting of Soares, the Socialist Party immediately appealed to the government to expel leading Soviet diplomats from Portugal. The Soviet apology was made under these circumstances.

It is no longer news that the Soviet Government often labels its opponents as "lunatics" and dispatches them to psychiatric hospitals for "prolonged treatment." The Soviet Embassy in Portugal is now trying to use these methods abroad by acting in the same fashion toward foreign politicians it dislikes. This all shows that it is the Soviet Union itself that suffers "hegemonistic lunacy." Moscow's hasty instruction to its Lisbon embassy to apologize was made, first of all, in order to cover up Soviet diplomats' ugly interference in Portuguese politics and second, to prevent all their previous efforts from being wasted.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

KYODO CITES ENVOY'S REMARKS ON JAPAN-PRC TIES

OW130926 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 13 (KYODO) — Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang expressed the belief Saturday that Japan and China should step up contacts and interchanges in the military field.

The 65-year-old Chinese Foreign Ministry officer met with the Japanese press corps in Beijing Saturday morning prior to his departure for Tokyo. He is scheduled to leave Beijing next Wednesday for Japan via Shanghai. He is due to arrive in Tokyo February 24.

Song, who will succeed ambassador Fu Hao, said the present bilateral relations are the best in the 2,000-year relationship between the two nations. Song, who has been one of the assistant ministers in the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said he will strive for further development in Sino-Japanese relations. He said he believed Japan and China should increase contacts and interchange in the military field, indicating Beijing strongly wishes to promote security between the two neighboring countries.

Song said one of his main missions in Tokyo is to strengthen Japan-China economic cooperation. He also stressed the importance of bilateral cultural interchange.

Before being named envoy to Tokyo, Song has been dealing with China's diplomacy toward Western European countries. He said there are better conditions for the development of Japan-China relations than that of China-European relations. He added that it would be an honor for him if he could further develop the relationship between Japan and China during his stay in Tokyo.

Asked to comment on the belief held by some Japanese that the two nations press ahead with the promotion of Japan-China security including interchange in the military field, the new envoy said he was in favor. He pointed out that there have been exchange of visits between top ranking military officers of China and Western European countries, but there has been little between Japan and China.

He said the development of Sino-Japanese relations will be useful to the peace in Asia and the world, adding that this includes interchange in the military field. Citing a visit to China by Defense Counsellor Seiki Nishihara in January, the ambassador said the two countries should increase contact and interchange in the military field in the future. Asked if China intends to purchase military technology and weapons from Japan, Song said his country has not given thought to such matters. There has been little contact in the military field, adding that as the initial step Japan and China ought to increase contact and interchange.

Regarding the question of improving relations between the communist parties of Japan and China, the ambassador said such a problem does not exist as long as he knew.

At the news conference, he said he went to Tokyo in 1936 to study the Japanese language for a year. He said the bilateral relations then were bad, but the Japanese people were friendly to him.

RIVER NAVIGATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH D.P.R.

OW141609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Shenyang, February 14 (XINHUA) — An agreement of the 21st meeting of the China-Korea Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee was signed here February 12. The agreement was signed by chief Chinese delegate Zhang Shaoyi and chief Korean delegate (Cho Gi-sok).

Earlier, both sides held talks on cooperation in border river navigation and reached an unanimity of views.

The Korean officials arrived January 30. They were guests of honor at a banquet hosted by Wang Guangzhong, vice-governor of Liaoning Province.

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OGARKOV VISIT TO HANOI, PHNOM PENH VIEWED

OW131457 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Commentary: "The Prodder of Fighting,"]

[Text] At a time when the Vietnamese aggressors are attacking the Kampuchean resistance forces and when the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border remains tense, Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, suddenly showed up in Hanoi and then Phnom Penh to exhort the Hanoi authorities and the Phnom Penh puppets to intensify the fighting in Kampuchea. He clamored that the Soviet Union will resolutely and unservingly support the Phnom Penh puppet administration. This is something worthy of note.

Hanoi's occupation of Kampuchea has entered the third year. However, the resolute resistance by the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people has thrown the Vietnamese aggressors into an increasingly desperate situation. The continued, desperate fighting is not only draining Hanoi's strength, but is also big headache for Moscow. As long as the Hanoi authorities stubbornly refuse to withdraw their troops from the Kampuchea quagmire, Moscow must continue to provide them with weapons and munitions to support their adventure. Hanoi, like a bottomless barrel that can never be filled, has indeed become a great burden for Moscow.

Faced with great difficulties at home and abroad, Moscow has been forced to sell its gold reserve and humiliatingly plead for deferment in debt payments. It wants very much to cut back on its aid to Hanoi, but it cannot do so unless Hanoi succeeds in securing a firm foothold in Kampuchea.

Ogarkov's recent presence in Vietnam and Kampuchea proves that the Vietnamese aggressor's recent offensive, conducted following Le Duan's return trip from Moscow, was initiated at Moscow's orders in an attempt to annihilate the anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea so that Moscow could have a respite from its nagging worries. Obviously, Ogarkov has played the role of a prodder of fighting in Hanoi and Phnom Penh. Moscow probably thinks that now is the best time for the aggressors and their puppets to wipe out the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance forces. However, the aggressors always underestimate the strength of the people who resist aggression. The proof is that the Vietnamese are bogged down in the Kampuchea quagmire and the Soviets in the Afghanistan morass.

Despite his personal visits to Vietnam and Kampuchea to exhort the Soviet puppets' fighting, Ogarkov can by no means change the doomed-to-fail of the aggressors.

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND CONDEMNED

BK141415 Beijing in Thai to Thailand 1330 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "What Are the Bangkok-Based Russians Worried About?"]

[Text] Near Lumpini Park, in the middle of Bangkok, there is an old-style building that does not attract much attention from the public. Yet a lot of people keep coming in and out of this compound, indicating a great deal of activity. This building is the site of the Soviet Embassy in Thailand. It is staffed by more than 200 diplomatic officials from Moscow. To others it might seem overstaffed, but for the people in the embassy, this is far from what they feel. They even think they need more people for work. Why? Because for these people, in addition to the duty of collecting political, economic and military information, they also have another important job; that is, to make false accusations against China.

In doing their job, these Russians even ignore the annoying heat and humidity, but always show up at various parties and functions and go about the various trade centers in order to disseminate fabrications they have cooked up, all of which are related to China.

For example, not long ago Bangkok newspapers received a press release from the Soviet Embassy in Thailand and found enclosed a letter from the ambassador's assistant for press affairs. In the letter he accused China of being an imperialist seeking to overthrow legally constituted governments in Indochina, in Afghanistan and in other parts of the world. It seems that this ambassador's assistant for press affairs was so impatient to oppose China that he slipped out several suspicious-looking points in his propaganda material. The more than 100,000 soldiers who are looting, setting fire to and persecuting the people in Afghanistan are not the Chinese troops — they are the fellow countrymen of this press assistant himself. Those who are committing crimes in Kampuchea are not Chinese troops, but the more than 200,000 Vietnamese troops from the country on the eastern frontline of the Soviet Union. Since these facts are clear, what will the Soviet press assistant gain from his lies except to prove to people that he is a nut.

Despite all their efforts, these Russians do not seem to gain in their battle. Not only have the Thai Government and people not fallen victims to the trap to disrupt the good relations between Thailand and China, but they have even become more careful with the Soviet Union. For instance, Thailand has refused to recognize the Heng Samrin regime and has persistently called on Vietnam to pull out of Kampuchea. Thailand has also rejected several agreements initiated by the Soviet Union. Thailand's firm stance has been the cause of concern and indignation for this group of Russians. Not long ago, the Soviet Embassy addressed a message to the Thai Government and press circles stating that, with regard to the problem of Kampuchea, Thailand should renounce the policy of interference in Kampuchea adopted in concert with U.S. and Chinese policy. These Russians overestimated themselves and mistook Bangkok for Hanoi. As a result, their press message received a strong response from the Thai Government. The Thai deputy foreign minister immediately sent the message back to the Soviet Embassy and stressed that Thailand will not allow any country to act arrogantly toward Thailand in such a manner.

These Russians have only caused trouble for themselves. How will they be able to initiate an anti-Chinese campaign in Bangkok? This is a very difficult problem which the Soviet people are trying to crack in order to find an answer. So far they have found no good answer, and they will never be able to find one. In this connection, these people have a reason to worry.

BO YIBO SAYS TALK OF PURGE 'GROUNDLESS'

NK140030 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by CHINA DAILY staff reporter Chi Lan: "Talk of Purge Is Groundless, Says Bo Yibo"]

[Text] The streamlining of China's government organisations is a tremendous task, which Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping has described as "another revolution," Vice Premier Bo Yibo said yesterday.

As for the talk of "a purge" which was current abroad, the vice premier said: "This is entirely groundless."

The 74-year-old vice premier told CHINA DAILY in an exclusive interview he was fully confident that the party, which had successfully solved the problem of "the gang of four," could certainly make the present streamlining drive a success.

Bo Yibo said it was nothing new that Chinese Government bodies were troubled by bureaucracy, overlapping of structure, overstaffing and low efficiency.

Bo said the phenomenon was first brought to attention by Deng Xiaoping as far back as December 1978 at the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. There was also the problem of veteran cadres getting older and older. Everyone realised something must be done.

However, he said, it was impossible to do anything at that time, as most of the veteran cadres were just rehabilitated after being humiliated by the "gang of four" for years and the party needed them to put the house in order.

Tremendous Work

Bo said since then, and especially since 1981, these veteran revolutionaries had done tremendous work for the good of the nation.

They formulated the new policies for agriculture, which brought such great changes in the countryside, and they initiated the readjustment of the economic structure, proposed and enforced the curtailment of the unrealistic scale of capital construction, and enlarging the decision-making power of the enterprises.

They also helped find employment for 26 million people within three years and helped bring down the financial deficit of 17 billion yuan in 1979 to a near balance of the national budget in 1981. On top of that they brought stability and unity to the nation, Bo said.

It was under the leadership of these old revolutionaries, first of all Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and other members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee, that so much has been done in these several years.

"Now, and only now, can they have time to tackle the problem of readjustment and streamlining of government structure," Bo said. And again it was Deng and Chen who first proposed to get the campaign going.

"And we all know that if the problem of bureaucracy, overlapping structure, overstaffing and low efficiency is not solved, no progress of modernisation of the country is possible," he added.

Second Line

"Of course, a considerable number of old cadres will be retired from active duty, some will move back to what we called 'the second line,' i.e., to serve as advisors. Others, those who are too old and physically too frail to do work, will be moved to 'the third line,' that is, full retirement. But since they have rendered great service to the country, they will be always honoured and respected by the nation and their well-being will be looked after by the government. In streamlining structure, naturally younger people of lower rank will also be affected. Those who will be spared from active duty will be sent by the state to schools and classes so that they can raise their educational level, or receive professional training," the vice-premier added.

DENG VISITS GUANGDONG TO PRESSURE YE JIANYING

OW130900 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 13 (KYODO) -- Speculation is now growing among observers here that party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's reported visit to the southern part of China is aimed at pressure on the 84-year-old parliament Chairman Ye Jianying to retire.

This speculation followed Deng's mysterious disappearance from the public eye in Beijing for about a month.

The WEN WEI PO, a Chinese-language paper in Hong Kong, has reported that Deng is in good health and he has already returned to Beijing from the visit to the southern Chinese Province of Guangdong. His visit to the province was also confirmed by authoritative Chinese sources.

But, the reason for Deng's visit to the province still remains a mystery.

Meanwhile, Chinese sources speculate that during his recent provincial visit, Deng has rumored to be in command of a clampdown on corruption in Guangdong which is the stronghold of Ye, chairman of the parliament standing committee, and is reportedly a major hotbed of smuggling and speculative activities because of its geographical location.

According to the same Chinese sources, some relatives of Ye and bureaucrats close to him have allegedly been deeply involved in corruption in Guangdong.

In the past, however, there has been no law-enforcement attempt in the province to crack down on corruption there in defiance of possible influence from Ye for the alleged men of corruption, according to the sources.

When Hua Guofeng was demoted from party chairman to vice chairman last year, Ye, a senior leader having influence in the army, was rumored to have returned to Guangdong Province for about six months as a gesture of dissatisfaction over the personnel change.

Ye is apparently one of the main targets of a current campaign for elder officials' voluntary retirement now being promoted by the present leadership of party Chairman Hu Yaobang and supported by Deng.

If the rumored crackdown in Guangdong could uproot corruption in the province, this might be a major pressure to force Ye to retire from a front-line position, according to speculation.

Other sources speculate that Deng had gone to the southern part of China to inspect the military situation there, particularly the Chinese-Vietnamese border areas where sporadic clashes are still being reported three years after the China-Vietnam war.

PLA LOGISTICS MEETING TRANSMITS DENG DIRECTIVE

HX130740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Report: "All-Army Forum on Afforestation Transmits Directive of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping: The PLA Must Do More Work in Planting Trees"]

[Text] The PLA General Logistics Department has convened an all-army forum on afforestation. Comrade Wang Ping stressed at the meeting: The whole army must take the lead in planting trees and afforestation.

The PLA General Logistics Department recently convened a forum on afforestation attended by leading comrades of the barracks departments of all major units. Comrade Wang Ping, political commissar of the General Logistics Department, transmitted a directive by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee: "The armed forces, in the course of planting trees, must do more work and work more actively. In addition to doing a good job in planting trees in the barracks areas, they should also consult and work with the local authorities and do a good job in planting trees in an area within 10 kilometers around the barracks areas."

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Comrade Wang Ping said, Comrade Xiaoping means that the armed forces must take the lead in tree planting, and so he has presented the armed forces with a higher and more clear-cut demand. The whole army must resolutely implement this instruction. The armed forces have scored very great achievements in planting trees and have made contributions both in planting trees in the barracks areas and also in supporting afforestation by local authorities. However, we are still quite some way from meeting the demands of the party and country, while the tasks we face remain very arduous. The whole army must seriously implement Comrade Xiaoping's instruction. They should first do a good job in planting trees in the barracks areas, and at the same time support afforestation in the localities.

Wang Ping stressed: This is the first year of the nationwide afforestation drive by the whole people. The first shot fired must be a resounding one. This is the unshirkable and glorious task of the PLA. It also shows our armed forces' contribution to our motherland's socialist modernization. For this reason, the armed forces must regard afforestation as an important task. The party committees at all levels must put it on their agenda and organize the headquarters, political and logistics departments to do the task together. It is first necessary to do a good job in propaganda and education work, create public opinion in a big way, mobilize everyone, and ensure that everyone knows about the drive. Secondly, we must grasp implementation, stress actual results, ensure a good survival rate of trees, and shun formalism.

DENG XIAOPING SENDS WREATH TO MEMORIAL MEETING

OW131824 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA) -- Wang Guanlan, communist fighter, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chief of the advisory section of the Ministry of Agriculture, died of illness in Beijing on 19 January at the age of 76. A memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Guanlan was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

The CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the concerned departments of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and the leading organ in Zhejiang sent wreaths to the memorial meeting.

Wreaths were sent by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Cai Chang, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Li Desheng, Chen Muhua, Wang Ranzhong, Song Renqiong, Tan Zhenlin, Liao Chengzhi, Xiao Jingguang, Yang Shangkun, Zhang Aiping, Yang Yong, Li Weiha, Kang Keqing, Zhou Jianren, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Yang Xiufeng, responsible persons of the concerned departments of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and Comrade Wang Guanlan's friends.

Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Yao Yilin, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren, Huang Hua, Huang Huoqing, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Hu Yuzhi and Dong Qiwu attended and presented wreaths to the memorial meeting.

Also present were responsible persons of the concerned departments of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. Comrade Wang Guanlan's friends as well as workers and staff members of the departments concerned, totaling more than 400 persons.

Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the memorial meeting.

In his memorial speech, Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, said: Comrade Wang Guanlan was a proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding member of the CCP and one of our party's earliest leaders in the peasant movement and the agrarian revolution. As early as during the first revolutionary civil war, he actively took part in the progressive student movement.

He joined the CYL in 1925 and the CCP in 1926. In the early days of the second revolutionary civil war, the party sent him to study at the communist labor university in Moscow, during which period he waged a resolute struggle against Wang Ming's dogmatism and sectarianism. After returning to the country in 1930, he successively served as secretary of a county party committee in a revolutionary base area; director of the organization department under the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi military region; director of the propaganda department of the same political department; chief editor of RED CHINA, the organ of the central workers' and peasants' government; vice minister of land; and chairman of the committee for guiding the land checkup movement. Under Comrade Mao Zedong's direct guidance, he participated in laying down the specific policy for the agrarian revolution. Thus, he made outstanding contributions to the deepening of the peasant movement in revolutionary base areas, the expansion of the Red Army, the development of the movement for agricultural production and mutual aid and the building of the revolutionary base areas. During the Long March by the Red Army, he served as section chief of the local work department of the 1st and 3d army groups and director of the local work group of the cadres corps under the military commission. He bravely and resourcefully carried out his tasks in expanding the Red Army and preparing provisions for it during the Long March. After the central Red Army arrived in northern Shaanxi, he successively served as director of the central work group for taking over Yanan, minister of land, chairman of the agricultural commission, deputy secretary of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region party committee and chairman of the united front work committee. In these capacities, he made important contributions to developing agricultural production in the border region, directing the peasant movement in the Kuomintang-controlled areas, training leading cadres for the war of resistance against Japan and expanding the united front. When he became ill due to overwork in Yanan, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a letter to him, encouraging him to combat his illness in a revolutionary optimistic spirit by saying: "Since we are here, we may as well stay and make the best of it."

Lin Hujia said: After nationwide liberation, Comrade Wang Guanlan successively served as deputy director of the policy research office of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the leading party group of the Ministry of Agriculture, vice minister of rural work, deputy director of the agriculture and forestry office of the State Council and concurrently president of Beijing Agricultural University as well as secretary of the university party committee, member of the Second, Third and Fourth CPPCC National Committees and member of the Fourth and Fifth NPC Standing Committees, thus making positive contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. He detested the perverse acts of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and wholeheartedly supported the lines, principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Fully confident in the political and economic situation that had occurred since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, he vigorously worked with ease of mind.

Lin Hujia said: During his revolutionary career of more than 50 years, Comrade Wang Guanlan was always loyal to the party, the people and the proletarian revolutionary cause. After taking the position of adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, he said: "Although we now work on the second front, our thinking in serving the people should not remain here." In work, he always upheld the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, paid attention to investigation and study and observed the livelihood of the masses. He had a lofty moral character and a strong party spirit. He was dealt blows by Wang Ming, Kang Sheng and others in 1928, 1932 and 1938. In the period from the start of the "Great Cultural Revolution" to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, he and his wife, Comrade Xu Mingqing, were framed and persecuted. However, he always kept his firm faith in the party and strictly observed party discipline. Stressing unity and taking the overall situation into consideration, he never allowed himself to be swayed by personal feelings. He was sincere and warm, honest in performing his official duties and strict with himself. His death is a great loss to our party and people.

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Before the memorial meeting, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and other comrades met with Comrade Xu Mingqing, Wang Guanlan's wife, and his relatives, expressing cordial condolences to them.

When Comrade Wang Guanlan was seriously ill, Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong and responsible persons of the concerned departments of the CCP Central Committee visited him at the Beijing Hospital. Following Comrade Wang Guanlan's death, Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun, Xu Xianqian, Deng Yingchao and Fang Yi respectively telephoned Comrade Xu Mingqing and relatives of the deceased to express condolences. Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Liu Lantao, Li Weiham and Kang Keqing paid their last respects to the deceased and cordially expressed sympathy to his relatives.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON CURBING ECONOMIC CRIME

OW121832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA) -- Article by XINHUA commentator: "Have a Correct Understanding, Vigorously Check Unhealthy Trends."

XINHUA today has carried reports on two cases of economic crimes which occurred in Guangdong Province's Wenchang County and Anhui Province's Fengyang County. When Chen Chuanmai was arrested by a judicial organ in Wenchang County according to law, local cadres and people set off fireworks to congratulate the local people's government on its doing something good for the people. Li Chuncai and Wang Congmin of Fengyang County were respectively sentenced by a judicial organ to 13 years' imprisonment and life imprisonment and were deprived of political rights for life.

These cases show that our party and government are determined to combat the influence of foreign bourgeois ideas, to eliminate the pernicious influence of the old society and the 10 years' internal disorder and to build a modern, powerful socialist state with highly developed democracy and civilization. Our party and government have been sternly dealing with serious cases of economic and other crimes and taking rigorous measures against criminals engaged in smuggling, corruption, bribery, speculation, profiteering and embezzlement in order to check unhealthy trends. The whole party and the people throughout the country rejoice at this.

The party Central Committee has called for making a decisive change for the better in the party's work style, the general mood of society and public order this year. Dealing relentless blows to those who have committed economic and other crimes is an important measure taken in this regard. This is also a serious struggle against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas.

The spread of unhealthy trends and criminal activities in some areas and some departments' economic fields is seriously contaminating the bodies of our party and state and perniciously influencing the thinking of our cadres and people, especially the younger generation. What is more serious is that some cadres have not yet paid close attention to this, others have many muddled ideas and misunderstandings and still others have even become obstacles to this struggle.

Some people say: Because of unclear policies, people have made mistakes but do not know they have done so. This view is aimed at covering up one's mistakes and shirking one's criminal liability, and it is untenable.

The policies of the party and state since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have not been "unclear," but crystal clear. Even though some specific rules and regulations are to be further perfected, communist and government cadres ought to know what they should and should not do. When we do anything, we should think about what conforms to the party's principles and does not damage the prestige of the party and the honor of the state and what is beneficial, not detrimental, to the socialist cause. Each and every party member and cadre should draw clear distinctions concerning such cardinal issues of right and wrong.

Taking resolute measures against criminal activities in the economic and other fields and strictly enforcing party and government discipline and law is a matter of vital importance concerning the life and death of our party and state. If an area or department has serious problems in this regard, our cadres, especially those in leading positions at various levels, must not cover them up according to various erroneous views. If one is indecisive, turns a blind eye to problems and even tolerates evil to abet it, this means that leaving evil unchecked spells ruin. In that case, one will do harm to oneself and to the party and the state.

HONGQI CITED ON CCP WORK STYLE, CORRUPT CADRES

OW161304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- The need to increase the Chinese Communist Party's effectiveness is the keynote of an editorial and commentary in issue number four, 1982 of the RED FLAG that came off the press today. The party journal editorial calls upon the whole party to "rise up and rectify the party's style of work" by combating bourgeois liberalism, individualism and bureaucracy. It demands that "vigorous and resolute" measures be taken to deal with leading officials proven to engage in speculation, smuggling and bribery.

As a companion piece to the editorial, the journal publishes a commentary stressing the need to severely punish corrupt leading officials.

Since the convocation of the third plenary session of the eleventh party Central Committee in December 1978, says the editorial, China's internal situation has improved immensely under the guidance of the party's correct political line, principles and policies. "Now the major problem confronting us is that the party's effectiveness has been weakened," the editorial says. "This is a widespread problem, a very grave problem."

The editorial attributes the problem to the fact that the party is ideologically and organizationally impure and that its style of work is not appropriate. "Ideological impurity manifests itself mainly as bourgeois liberalism and ultra individualism that has contaminated the minds of some party members. They do not have confidence in the proletariat, in socialism nor in the party. Instead, they have faith in the bourgeoisie and capitalist countries," the editorial explains.

An inappropriate style of work means bureaucracy and the tendency to be alienated from the masses, the editorial says. "Overlapping and overstuffed administration, shifting responsibility onto others and arguing back and forth over small things, doing one's work without investigation and failure to criticize and fight unhealthy tendencies are all manifestations of bureaucracy," it adds.

By organizational impurity, it refers to the fact that there are party members who have totally departed from the party's correct stand and are completely unqualified for party membership. "Some of them may be called 'remnants of the gang of four' or the gang's 'cat's paws,'" it says.

"Are there a great number of these people?" the editorial asks. "We must not overestimate their strength, but neither should we underestimate it. We must constantly be on the alert."

"The tendency to ignore or even oppose the party's leadership as well as activities in violation of law and discipline are examples of problems in the party's ideology, style of work and organization," stresses the RED FLAG editorial.

The editorial calls attention to the fact that some party officials, including leading officials, are involved in cases of corruption -- speculation, smuggling and bribery. There are even officials who have appropriated large quantities of public property. These criminal activities have "damaged the party's prestige and aroused the indignation of party members and the masses of people. This is a life-and-death question for the party."

In the commentary, the RED FLAG journal reiterates the principle that every citizen is equal before law. "No party member or official has the privilege of being outside law or the party discipline," the article says. Offences against the country's economic order must be thoroughly investigated and properly dealt with in accordance with law, even though leading officials are involved.

"The severest punishment will be meted out to those officials proven to have committed serious crimes, specially those who occupy leading posts," says the commentary. "Our party has always opposed 'bureaucrats trying to shield each other,'" the commentary states. It quotes China's criminal code: "Any state functionary who abuses the prerogatives of his office and commits an offence such as smuggling, speculation or profiteering shall be punished more severely."

All party members, specially those in leading posts, says the RED FLAG editorial, "must strictly uphold the principles guiding the political life of the party and conscientiously unfold criticism and self-criticism, instead of perfunctorily and superficially. Only in this way can the party's style of work be fundamentally improved."

"All party members must remember that our party's sole purpose is to serve the people," declares the editorial.

REPORT SAYS DEFENSE INDUSTRY OUTPUT UP

HK121502 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0151 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Report: "China's Defense Industry Output Set Record Last Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the production of the Chinese defense industry last year reached the highest level since the founding of the PRC. New progress has been made in the development and production of some heavy weapons. Also, the production output value of products for civil use undertaken by the defense industry amounted to more than 1.180 billion yuan.

In fulfilling their production tasks, the defense industry units attached primary importance to the improvement and development of modern arms equipment. They made new progress in developing and producing some heavy weapons, and thus narrowed the gap between the international advanced level and ours in the manufacture of major heavy weapons. The enterprises subordinate to the defense industry have worked out a development plan for arms equipment. At present, they are undertaking the development of a number of new-type weapons which are to be put into use by the army within the next few years.

In accordance with the principle of integrating the production of military and civil use products, the defense industry actively undertook the production tasks of products for civilian use. Beginning last year, more than 90 products, including bicycles, sewing machines, washing machines and so on were mass-produced and put on the market; and 18 products including hunting rifles, diesel engines, oil pipes and so on even began to come onto the world market and were well received by consumers at home and abroad.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CRITICIZES YE WENFU'S POEMS

OW130637 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On the third page of today's JIEFANGJUN BAO is an article by Gong Yan entitled "Comments on Ye Wenfu's Poems About the General and Others."

The article states: Recently a number of papers and periodicals have severely criticized the erroneous trend in Comrade Ye Wenfu's poems. The criticism has been aimed at the fact that some of his poems seriously distort the history of the Chinese revolution and the reality of our society. It has been pointed out that these poems reflect rather strikingly the trend of bourgeois liberalization thinking that exists in our society -- the thinking that urges departure from the party leadership and from the socialist track.

The article makes a concrete analysis of the mistakes contained in Ye Wenfu's poems "General, You Cannot Do So" and "General, Give Yourself a Good Bath," pointing out real errors in these two poems. It says that Ye Wenfu has departed from the orientation of serving the people and socialism in his literary and art thought and has divorced himself from revolutionary realism in his method of creation.

The article expresses the hope that Comrade Ye Wenfu will seriously heed the criticism, learn lessons from it and change his stand in earnest.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SCIENTISTS' ROLE IN FARMING

HK121448 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 82 p 3

[Commentator's article "Scientists and Technicians, Peasants Warmly Welcome You!"]

[Text] Popularizing scientific and technical knowledge among peasants is an important task in building material and spiritual civilization in the countryside. It is imperative to grasp this task in the new year.

With the peasants becoming more enthusiastic about learning and applying scientific knowledge, grassroots-level scientific associations, popular science groups, scientific and technical households, demonstration households and other mass scientific organizations have emerged to meet their demands. Mass scientific activities such as undertaking technical projects, holding popular science exhibitions, setting up scientific and technical information centers, issuing circulars on popular science and organizing mobile propaganda teams have been extensively carried out. This is really a spectacular scene seething with activity. With the peasants gradually broadening their scope of vision and the diversified economy developing in the countryside, the existing scientific and technical organizations and agrotechnical teams in some localities can no longer satisfy the peasants' new demands for learning and applying scientific knowledge. The peasants eagerly hope that the scientific and technical workers and those who are responsible for popularizing science and techniques will shoulder the task of popularizing agroscientific and technical knowledge and help the basic-level scientific and technical workers increase their professional skill.

Agriculture involves many branches of science and is highly comprehensive, knowledge-intensive work. While carrying out their research, the scientific and technical workers have a responsibility to popularize scientific and technical knowledge among the peasants. Our country now has almost 300,000 agroscientific and technical workers. They form a great force in popularizing scientific and technical knowledge among the peasants. Moreover, the scientific and technical workers (including teachers in agricultural colleges) engaged in various branches of science either directly or indirectly related to agriculture also have to seriously study the peasants' demands and contribute their share toward cultivating and popularizing fine strains, improving soil fertility, conserving water and soil, protecting plants and producing new varieties of insecticides.

In recent years, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which is noted for "putting particular stress on laying the foundation and raising standards," has not only taken up the task of carrying out research on the modernization of agriculture by conducting surveys on the transformation of red earth, loess plateau and alkaline land, building northeast China into a grain base and rationally exploring and using mountainous areas and grasslands, put forth scientific proposals and made known the achievements of its scientific research, but has also worked together with the local agricultural departments to popularize scientific and technical knowledge. For another example, in recent years, the Huazhong Agricultural College has shouldered the heavy task of training the leading agricultural cadres, and Beijing Agricultural University has frequently sent scientific research workers to help some counties and communes solve problems encountered in scientific farming. What they have achieved can also be achieved, or can even be achieved with better results, by other scientific research organs and institutes of higher learning which specialize in applied science and in spreading scientific knowledge. Popularizing scientific knowledge and paying close attention to solving problems in production are important links in translating science and technology into real productive forces and are the correct ways to achieve scientific and technical development in coordination with the social economy and production. In no way should this be regarded as having "insignificant skills" or "deviating from the proper occupation."

The policy for rural economic development is: Grain production should under no circumstances be abandoned and active efforts should be made to develop a diversified economy. The work of popularizing scientific and technical knowledge in agriculture should continue to serve the aim of increasing grain output and improving the quality of grain and at the same time shift its focus to developing a diversified economy. The peasants should be taught scientific and technical knowledge so that they can make full use of forests, water surfaces, grasslands, barren hill slopes, beaches and marshland, to bring forth the superiority of the natural resources in various localities and vigorously open new ways to create and amass wealth.

In the countryside, some agrotechnicians are called "native experts" or "skilled farmhands." Born and bred locally, they are closely related to the peasants and are successors to our country's traditional farming skills and experience. Scientific and technical workers should help them sum up experiences, train them and raise their standards. At the same time, they should learn from these native agrotechnicians, so as to draw fresh information, discover new topics for scientific research and promote scientific and technical development.

Engels said that once there is a demand for technology in society, this demand can generate a force greater than that generated by 10 universities in pushing science forward. The demand of our country's more than 800 million peasants for technology has immeasurable meaning. Broad masses of scientists and technicians, let us work harder and harder! The peasants warmly welcome you! Agriculture, which is knowledge-intensive work, provides plenty of room for you to show your talents!

BEIJING RADIO URGES FARMING UNDER STATE PLAN

OW130239 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "In Planning Agricultural Production, It Is Necessary To Take Account of the Interests of the State, the Collective and the Individual"]

[Text] With the beginning of spring, farm work will start in various areas. It is necessary to have a good plan in order to reap a good harvest this year.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the government has raised purchase prices of farm and sideline products, has given greater decisionmaking power to production teams and has generally instituted the system of responsibility in agricultural production. As a result, the rural economy has been developing vigorously and the peasants' income has considerably increased.

In the excellent situation, some new conditions and some new problems have occurred in the rural areas. Production teams have now been given greater decisionmaking power. Under the law of value, peasants decide on what crops they should plant and what they should not in order to earn a greater income. This cannot help but lead to contradictions with the state plan. Peasants do not necessarily want to produce what the state needs, and they might still expand the production of what is already in excessive supply. Therefore, it is imperative to clarify in the guiding principles that the agricultural economy is an important component of the national economy and that in developing agricultural production, it is essential to bring into play the supplementary role of regulation through the market under the guidance of the state plan. In making plans for agricultural production, it is necessary to take into account the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and to fulfill production and procurement tasks in both quantity and quality as required in order to support industry, the urban people and foreign trade and to contribute more to national construction. A small number of peasants believe that since output quotas are fixed on a household basis, the state plan is no longer needed. This idea is wrong.

Greater decisionmaking power for the production teams is an unalterable policy. From now on, no one is allowed to give arbitrary and impracticable directions. However, since ours is a socialist country, the production of industrial, agricultural and other important products that have a bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood must be carried out according to plan in order to ensure the steady development of the national economy. Therefore, even after the expansion of the production teams' decisionmaking power, peasants must still carry out their productive activities under the guidance of the state plan. The 800 million peasants must conduct their activities within the scope of the state plan. This will be beneficial to both the state and the peasants.

Some products have already been overproduced. If peasants ignore the state plan and still blindly continue to produce such products, this will be disadvantageous to the state, and the peasants themselves will also sustain economic losses because these products will be unmarketable. Some products are low-priced because they are not produced according to the state plan. Peasant income might be affected when they produce such products. However, some of these products are needed by the state in construction. It is therefore one of the obligations peasants have to the state to produce such products.

From a long-term viewpoint, only when the country has been successfully developed can the rural areas become more prosperous. Hence, the interests of the state, the collective and the individual are identical. There are also other factors to be considered when we plant crops according to local conditions. Our country has a population of 1 billion, and feeding the people is still a matter of prime importance. We should not consider our local conditions in an oversimplified way without regard to the country's basic conditions. Therefore, in planting crops, we should consider the conditions of both our localities and the country.

In the past, peasants were forced to plant crops against their will and against natural law. This must be corrected. However, peasants must also understand the overall situation of the country and the needs of society. In planning agricultural production, they should give full consideration to both their local conditions and the overall situation of the country in order to make their plans fit in as much as possible with the needs of the country and society. In this way, they will be able to accommodate the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.

In practical work, we should also use economic means to link the guidance of the state plan with the production teams' decisionmaking power. The experience of various localities shows that signing economic contracts is a good method. The experience of using economic contracts by production units to regulate the interests of the state, the collective and the individual should be popularized throughout the country.

Our country's agricultural situation is getting better and better. Facts fully show that the party's rural policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have been correct and successful. The tasks now before us are to understand the new situation, to solve new problems and to win still greater victories on the agricultural front.

RENNIN RIBAO ON RURAL POPULATION POLICY

HK121012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Xu Xuehan [1776 7185 1383]: "Resolutely Implement the Policy on Rural Population"]

[Text] In September 1980, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council appealed to the people throughout the country, especially the CCP and CYL members who were expected to play leading roles in actively enforcing the policy of only one child per couple, so as to keep our country's population below 1.2 billion by the end of the century. In the report recently made at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang reiterated this policy and asked the people throughout the country to persistently and unremittently carry out the policy "for the sake of the people's interests and the nation's future." This declaration by Comrade Zhao Ziyang was utterly necessary, as population control work is now at a critical stage.

There Is a Possibility at Present That Our Country's Population Growth Will Get Out of Control

After the implementation of family planning in 1971, the natural growth rate of the population in our country dropped steadily from 2.34 percent in 1971 to 1.17 percent in 1979. However, this declining trend was reversed again in 1980 and the rate rose to 1.20 percent, and it kept rising last year. Why was there such a reversal? First of all, we are now facing the third high tide of the birth rate after the decrease of the population growth rate for 9 successive years, and it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain a declining rate. In the second place, the new "marriage law" has lowered the marriage age that can be effectively controlled by 2 to 4 years. Marrying early means bearing children early -- this is a rule which has been proved by investigations made in various municipalities and rural areas. Finally and most importantly, the implementation of various forms of the production responsibility system in rural areas, while boosting production, has also had an impact on family planning. Forms of the responsibility system such as the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis and the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies (overall contract system) have made a particularly great impact. Some peasants say, "We cultivate our own land, eat our own grain, and bring up all our children on our own." With such a saying, they really seem to advocate liberalization regarding childbearing. In many places, the leaders have relaxed control over family planning and thus greatly weakened family planning work.

In our country, 800 million out of the whole population of 1 billion are peasants. As the birth rate is higher in rural areas than in municipalities, population control work is much more difficult in the former than in the latter. If we cannot check in good time the symptoms of the tendency toward liberalization regarding childbearing which is prevailing at present, the overall plan for population control in the country will surely fail.

It should be noted that the situation in quite a few areas which have carried out various forms of the production responsibility system is different from the above. This is because the leading party organizations there have taken strong, proper and prompt measures, for example, in Rudong and Taicang Counties in Jiangsu Province, Chuxian County in Anhui Province, Wuyi County in Hebei Province, Lingxian County in Shandong Province and so on. In these places, production has been boosted and the birth rate is declining despite the implementation of the production responsibility system. The situation there is really good. These examples show that it all depends on human efforts.

Deepen Our Understanding of the Present Population Policy

As a result of the blind practices encouraging an increase in the population in the 1950's and 1960's, there is a considerable surplus in our country today. As anticipated, there will be 20 million people entering the job market every year in the next 10 years. We still do not have sufficient means of production to absorb this emerging great contingent of manpower.

It is quite clear that the surplus population has already hindered the development of the four modernizations. In the next 10 years, there will be 10 million young couples approaching marriage age. If we do not hasten to bring population growth under strict control, the dilemma which has arisen from the population explosion and which is hindering the economy from developing at present will remain there beyond the turn of the century.

The development of social productive forces requires quite a large part of the agricultural population to be transferred to industry along with the industrialization of agriculture. At present, there are 800 million people engaged in agriculture. If the cultivated land is distributed at the rate of 1 mu per person on an average, there will still be around one-third of the labor force remaining idle. Such surprisingly low productivity is the fundamental cause for the poverty and backwardness in rural areas and also the fundamental weak point of the socialist foundation of our country. We must persuade peasants to strictly control population growth so as to make the population in rural areas gradually conform in terms of quantity with the development of the agricultural economy and in terms of quality with the needs of scientific cultivation and socialized mass production. Only in this way can we lay a foundation for the smooth development of socialism in our country.

Based on a forecast of developments of science and technology and of social economy in our country, and on data on the situation of our natural resources and in our ecological environment such as food, nutrition, water, mineral resources and so on, a few specialists completed complex studies with the aid of modern calculating tools. They concluded that our country's suitable or optimum population should range from 600 million to 800 million. In the long run, the development of our country's population should gradually tend toward zero growth and then to negative growth. The target of optimum population can only be reached with the persistent efforts of several generations. The policy of "one child per couple" is certainly not a perfect one. However, it is the only practical and provisional way within a certain period to shift our country's population from the situation of unhealthy development to the track leading to an optimum population.

As peasants will not conscientiously restrain themselves in childbearing under the objective conditions in rural areas at present, it is very difficult to push forward birth control work. Under these circumstances, some comrades think that the birth control task can easily be fulfilled if we relax the regulations and allow peasants to have two children. In fact, this is an idea divorced from the actual situation. They still think that having two children is a kind of simple reproduction of population in effect. However, as the average lifespan of a human being is getting longer and longer, allowing peasants to have a second child is by no means a simple process of reproduction but an expanded reproduction in terms of the whole population of the country. Roughly estimating, the total population will even increase to 1.3 billion at the turn of the century. This population figure is far beyond our country's capability. Of course, this does not mean that there is not flexibility within the framework of the policy. At the very beginning, the policy of the party and the government was to strongly recommend having only one child, while appropriately limiting (giving preferential treatment to) cases of having a second child, and resolutely prohibiting having a third child. The aim is to keep the population below 1.2 billion at the end of the century. At present, various places have their own stipulations for the preferential treatment given to cases of having a second child. Probably the stipulations in certain places are a little bit stricter than in others. Many demographers advocate that the framework of preferential treatment given to cases of having a second child should be appropriately expanded. In my opinion, by doing conscientious ideological work and taking effective measures, the policy of giving preferential treatment to cases of having a second child and setting the quota for childbearing at around 1.5 children per family will be acceptable for the great majority of peasants. Under such circumstances, it will be much easier to carry out family planning work in rural areas. By appropriately giving preferential treatment to cases of having a second child, we can get in return the support from the masses for the policy of strictly banning having more children.

With the population policy established, other policies must be appropriately adjusted to coordinate with it. For example, despite the established fact that the marriage age had basically been set at 24 (or 25) for men and 22 (or 23) for women in most places, the "marriage law" published in 1980 lowered the legal age of marriage by 2 to 4 years and thus brought about in towns and countryside a high tide of marrying earlier and having children earlier, which added unfavorable conditions to birth control work. I suggest considering an amendment of this article at the right moment so as to facilitate the establishment of a trend of marrying late and having children late. For another example, it was originally a good idea to implement various forms of the production responsibility system in rural areas. However, in some areas, the farmland is distributed solely on a per capita basis. This is advantageous to those households which go against family planning and have more children but disadvantageous to those which follow family planning and have fewer children. If we appropriately reward the latter and place due restrictions on the former in distributing farmland and assigning production quotas when carrying out the systems of fixing output quotas on a household basis and of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies, the impact on family planning work can be avoided. I believe that this action is absolutely necessary.

Resolutely Keep Down the Birth Rate in Rural Areas

Now it is very necessary to promote in rural areas an extensive propaganda drive to reiterate the continuity of the population policy, so as to clearly explain the policy to the masses, awaken those who hesitate and give strength to those who support the government's policy. We have to make use of various forms in unrelentingly carrying out popular but scientific propaganda and educational drives to teach the people throughout the country to marry late, have children late, have fewer children and improve the quality of children. At present, people seem cold and indifferent to this work.

While central and provincial organs are to be streamlined, two contingents on the frontline of family planning work urgently need to be strengthened. First, we must strengthen the cadre contingent which undertakes family planning work at the county, commune and production brigade levels. Second, we must build a technical cadre contingent which is specialized in birth control. The situation at present is far from satisfactory.

Despite the impact of the new situation, some counties and communes have still managed to achieve excellent results in birth control. Their success is basically due to the fact that they have promoted production along with birth control work and played leading roles in both tasks. The former means that leading bodies promote the production responsibility system as well as the birth control responsibility system, assigning two kinds of quotas, fulfilling two kinds of contracts (production and birth control), and carrying out evaluations, rewards and penalties all at the same time. The latter means that leading organs at the county level must take the lead in carrying out family planning, while cadres, CCP and CYL members play leading roles in having only one child. Playing an exemplary role is more convincing than preaching. In this way we will be able to push every level, every person, ranging from subordinates to the masses outside the party, to fulfill the quotas.

After the implementation of various forms of the economic responsibility system in rural areas, the environment and conditions for birth control work have become much more complicated than before. The needs arising from the developing situation can hardly be met without a specific written law promulgated by the central government. Since the task of birth control has been stipulated in the state's constitution, it is natural that relevant special regulations have to be worked out accordingly.

Increase Investment To Improve the Quality of Population

Although our country has financial difficulties, we should increase step-by-step investment to improve the quality of population from a long-term point of view. We must be adept in learning lessons from history. In the 1950's and 1960's, we adopted a laissez-faire policy on birth control.

Apparently, there was no direct burden on national finances. However, in order to bring a person up to 15 years of age, the state actually had to pay 1,000 yuan or more (expenses for higher education not included), with the expenses in towns and in countryside averaged out. Roughly speaking, the state had supported at least 200 million persons more; and for this purpose, the state had to have 200 billion yuan or more of surplus funds. Moreover, in order to handle this surplus labor force in towns, the state had to pay salaries in arranging employment in a compulsory way on an iron rice bowl basis. This greatly slowed the progress of technology and hindered increase in productivity. In rural areas, as there was a great surplus of manpower, productivity was very low, the commodity rate of agricultural products such as grain was very low, and the production costs of agricultural products were high. Therefore, the state had to provide a great amount of subsidies. If the state wants to make agriculture, which is the basis of the national economy, conform with the needs of the construction of the four modernizations, and turn agriculture into a better financial source, it must strictly carry out population control and raise agricultural productivity. Therefore, from now on we should increase investment step-by-step to improve the quality of population, so as to strengthen birth control work as well as push ahead with the popularization of basic education in rural areas. At present, out of those youths who are under 30 years of age, nearly 100 million are illiterates or semi-illiterates. If we do not hasten to popularize basic education, all these goals such as the realization of equality between men and women, freedom of marriage, conscientious birth control, scientific cultivation and so on will only be empty words.

The 1980's will be the most difficult and decisive decade for population control work. If the work is carried out well in this decade, the situation will be much better in the 1990's. Our population policy and strategic targets are scientific, and our people are rational. If only we can take the correct way and use the correct method, we are bound to achieve success with persistent efforts.

BELJING RADIO URGES STRICT POPULATION CONTROL

GW160515 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "Control the Quantity of the Population and Improve Its Quality"]

[Text] Controlling population growth is a major strategical question facing our country in its modernization drive, a question of great importance to the whole party and the people throughout the country. Our country's population growth is now at its peak. According to forecasts from various parts of the country, the birth rate will reach approximately 2 percent this year and next year. In other words, more than 20 million babies a year will be born in the country. Thus, the natural population growth rate will be on the rise again.

The reason for this situation is that our population is large and most of its members are young. Those who were born in the 1950's and 1960's, two peak periods of population growth, are now married and have children. With the implementation of the new marriage law, young people of three to four different age groups have entered the period of marriage and child-bearing at the same time. Thus, the number of married people has doubled and redoubled. Since the institution of the responsibility system in agricultural production, peasants want to have more children. Some regulations on family planning are no longer applicable. If we were not most firmly determined to take resolute, appropriate and effective measures to practice family planning and to bring population growth under control, the consequences would be too dreadful to contemplate.

The population question involves every aspect of our social life. Population policy is an important component of a country's social, economic and political policies. Our country's population policy is based on the objective realities that our country has a large population which has increased quickly and that our country has a poor foundation to start with. It is by no means based on any individual's conjecture.

In accordance with the view of historical materialism, human society's production consists of material production and man's reproduction. Material production and man's reproduction are closely related. Material production has progressed from a lower to a higher level, and so has man's reproduction. Man's physical strength and intelligence have developed and improved, and he has accumulated and expanded experiences of production and scientific knowledge from generation to generation. Material production and man's reproduction have helped each other forward, thus advancing human society from a lower to a higher level.

In the past 32 years, especially in the first 20 years, we did not pay serious attention to the coordination between material production and man's reproduction. The lesson we have learned in this regard is profound indeed. It is now a top priority task for us to lay down a correct population policy. To implement a correct population policy, it is also essential to give awards and impose restrictions as necessary. Conditions should be created to show consideration to the only child of a family when entering a child-care center or school, receiving medical treatment, seeking a job and being assigned a house in urban or rural areas. Education, public health, labor and civic affairs departments as well as agricultural commissions, trade unions and other concerned departments should study and take feasible measures in this regard.

State enterprises and collective enterprises in cities and towns should use some of their welfare funds, retained profits or management expenditures as funds for awards. As for funds to award young people seeking jobs in cities and towns, they should come from family planning operation expenses in the cities and towns. Schools, administrative organs and institutions should use some of their workers' welfare funds as funds for such awards. Since the welfare funds of small administrative organs and institutions are small in amount, local finance departments should subsidize them for this purpose. As for awards to rural commune members, public welfare funds may be used, or those who should be awarded may be allowed to farm more responsibility fields under contract or their fixed farm output quotas may be lower than others.

As for state cadres, workers, staff members and city residents who fail to practice family planning, their rights to receive medical treatment and welfare funds should be taken away. In addition, part of their pay may be deducted on a case-by-case basis or they may not be given subsidies for hardships or for childcare. When rural commune members bear more children than they should, such children should not be assigned responsibility fields and private plots, they should be assigned less responsibility fields than others or their fixed farm output quotas should be higher than others.

Socialism requires a planned development of our population. At the same time, it also requires our people to develop morally, intellectually and physically. Therefore, in practicing family planning, it is necessary to continue to promote late marriages, late births, less births and the bearing of good offspring. In promoting the bearing of good offspring and the appropriate upbringing of children, it is aimed at improving the quality of the Chinese nation and at ensuring that every member of the next generation will be a qualified person in undertaking the four modernizations. In this way, the Chinese nation will be healthier, more intelligent and more prosperous.

In the past, we did not pay sufficient attention to this. As a result, many children with congenital defects were born, and they have produced adverse effects on and brought extra burdens to society and their families. We should vigorously propagandize in this regard so that people, especially young people, will more clearly understand the significance of bearing good offspring and appropriate upbringing of children. The party and government leadership at various levels should carry out long-term, profound education among the people. All mass media should be used to prepare public opinion for the social practice that it is an honor for a couple to have only one child.

The role of newspapers, broadcasting, television, publication, theater, motion pictures, music and other propaganda means should be brought into full play in publicizing an open letter from the CCP Central Committee on population control and the paragraphs on population of the government work report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. The people should be made to pay attention to the great significance of population control and to do away with such feudalistic ideas as: the more children one has, the happier, and men are superior to women. While improving our material civilization, we should build a socialist spiritual civilization.

BEIJING STRESSES NATIONAL PRIDE, SELF-RESPECT

OW141404 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Radio talk: "It Is Necessary To Uphold National Dignity"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the open-door policy a few years ago, China has drastically increased its international contacts. Thanks to these contacts, China has learned advanced technology and management experiences from developed nations, expanded trade and cultural exchanges with foreign countries and promoted friendship between the Chinese people and the people of various nations.

However, we must also pay attention to the fact that a few people, because of the corrosive influence of foreigners' decadent bourgeois ideas and lifestyle, have lost their national self-respect and have done things which harm both national pride and personal dignity in their dealings with foreigners. In business contacts with foreign traders, some state workers have accepted bribes or used subtlety to demand bribes from foreigners. Some young people have become indiscreet or even indecent in their speeches or deeds in their contacts with foreigners. Although these are generally isolated cases, they have damaged our national image and caused all Chinese people to lose face. We cannot afford to overlook them.

As the saying goes: A person has his self-respect; a nation has its pride. Personal self-respect means personal dignity, and national pride means a nation's reputation and honor. China is a civilized nation with a long history. Our ancestors always emphasized national character and personal dignity. Since time immemorial, countless Chinese sons and daughters have sacrificed their lives in order to protect the honor of their motherland.

China is a great nation and the Chinese people are a great people. We are very proud of being Chinese. The CCP has always educated the people and our children with patriotism and internationalism. The first requirement of teaching in the "five loves" for a Young Pioneer is loving one's motherland. If a person does not even love his motherland, he is unworthy of being a Chinese. Being a Chinese, each of us must strive to win honor for our motherland like the Chinese women's national volleyball team.

There are so many such fine comrades all around us. There are those people who have succeeded in their work or study abroad and have turned down high paying jobs offered by foreigners in order to return to the motherland to work for the four modernizations; there are those who have found money or valuable objects and have tried every possible way to return them to the foreigners who lost them. Have these people not won the respect and acclaim of foreigners? When a foreigner holds up his or her thumb in approval, he is not merely acclaiming a single individual but Chinese people as a whole. These honor-winning Chinese compatriots are examples from whom we should learn. We urge those individuals who have done things which hurt our national pride to henceforth mend their ways, strengthen their character in communist morality and ethics and be upright persons.

Upholding the national dignity and personal self-respect is a fine tradition of the Chinese people, as well as a component part of our socialist spiritual civilization.

Listeners, comrades, let us uphold the national dignity and be good sons and daughters of the motherland.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON REFORMS IN SHENZHEN

HK160800 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0734 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Report: "Shenzhen Special Zone Carries Out Reforms in Organizational Structure and Economic Management System"]

[Text] Beijing 15 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a JINGJI CANKAO report published today, Guangdong's Shenzhen special economic zone carried out comprehensive organizational reforms in August last year and basically completed them in January this year.

The principles for the present organizational reforms in Shenzhen special zone are as follows: Personnel should be fewer but better, efficiency should be high, policymakers should be few, the party and government should have different fields of management, government work should be separated from business activities, government officials should not hold concurrent business posts, those who engage in business activities should not participate in government work and professional departments at the higher and the lower levels must not encroach on one another. The specific reforms comprise the following aspects:

Simplification of the leading organs of the municipal CCP committee and government. There were originally eight secretaries of the municipal CCP committee but now there is one secretary and one deputy secretary respectively, a reduction of six persons; there were originally 10 mayors and deputy mayors but now there are 4, a reduction of 6 persons.

Abolition of the district level organizations under the municipal authorities. At present the whole organizational system at the district level has been abolished and this has brought about a reduction of 325 personnel. There are now a county (Baonan County) and a city proper (Luohu area) under the municipal authorities.

Abolition and merging of some organizations under the municipal authorities. The original 65 organizations at the departmental or bureau level have been reduced to 32, a reduction of 55.5 percent. The number of personnel in the municipal party and government organizations have been reduced from 2,237 originally to 867, a reduction of 65 percent.

Abolition of the leading administrative organs of the enterprises that do not separate government work from business activities and establishment of independent economic entities. For example, 18 organizations such as the bureaus of commerce, materials, foreign trade and the tourist trade have been abolished and independent specialized corporations have been set up instead to form economic entities and conduct economic activities independently.

The implementation of a two-tier management system for the municipal organizations and for those at the departmental or bureau level under the municipal authorities and the removal of the multilevel management system. Intermediate comprehensive organizations under the municipal authorities should be basically abolished. For example, the finance office, agricultural office and economic commission should be abolished; to implement the two-tier management system, offices, instead of sections, should be set up under the departments under the municipal authorities and sections, instead of offices, should be set up under the bureau. Capable personnel should be provided for the offices and sections to make it easy for them to work independently.

Competent personnel should be provided and there should be fewer positions of deputies. It has been decided by the Shenzhen Municipal CCP Committee that leading personnel of the departments and bureaus comprise one principal and two, not exceeding three, deputy heads (in line with the need of public security in the special zone, there are one principal and four deputy heads in the municipal public security bureau).

The establishment of independent economic departments for the development of the special zone. In line with the need to develop the special zone, Shenzhen special economic zone development corporations have been set up which are responsible for the development of the land in the special zone and conducting economic activities with foreign countries. Special corporations likewise have been set up to manage the development enterprises covering each substantial area. For example, special corporations have been set up to develop and manage the Futian new city area, the scientific and cultural city of Houhaiwan and the light and electronics industry area of Wenzhou.

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Commentator's article: "Leading Cadres Should Take the Lead in Studying"

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Article by Mu Changsheng: "The Potentials of Achieving Better Economic Results as Seen From the Management of Enterprises in Shashi Municipality"

Short Commentary: "Effectively Do a Good Job of the Important Task of Handling Letters and Visits"

Ideological commentary by Lin Wenshan: "Bowing One's Head, Giving Way and Others"

Under the general heading "Scientists on the Synthesizing of RNA" are:

Article by Wang Yinglai: "Fight in Unity and Tackle Problems Together"

Article by Wang You: "Knowledge That Knows No Bounds, an Achievement of the Times"

Article by Wang Debao: "Work Together With One Heart and Boldly Scale the Heights"

Article by Chen Shen: "A Song of Triumph for Large-Scale Socialist Coordination"

Article by Guan Mengjue: "'Stagflation' — A New Chronic Disease of the Imperialist Economy"

Article by Wang Shumin: "On 'Smoothing Out' and 'Blocking'"

DENG SENDS WREATH TO SHANDONG MEMORIAL MEETING

OM140852 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Yang Guofu, standing committee member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, chief of the advisory group under the Jinan PLA units and vice chairman of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness in Beijing at 1603 on 4 February 1982 at the age of 77. A memorial meeting for Comrade Yang Guofu was ceremoniously held on the afternoon of 13 February at the Bayi auditorium of the Jinan PLA units.

The mourning hall was filled with solemn silence. Displayed on both sides of the portrait of the deceased and around the auditorium were wreaths sent by the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, the National CPPCC Committee and by Deng Xiaoping, Xu Xiangqian, Xu Shiyu, Geng Biao, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi, Yang Shangkun, Liu Lantao and Kang Keqing. Wreaths were also sent by responsible comrades of all general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, including Yang Yong, Liang Biye and Hong Xueshi, and by the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the PLA. Also sending wreaths were the CCP committee of the Jinan PLA units, the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, the Anhui Provincial People's Government, leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, leading comrades of the Shandong provincial party and government organizations, leading organs of Jinan PLA units, the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee, the Jinan Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the Jinan Municipal People's Government, the Jinan Municipal CPPCC Committee and Anhui Province's Huoqiu County CCP Committee and people's government.

Attending the memorial meeting were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Rao Shoukun, Xiao Wangdong, Fan Chaoli, Xiong Zuofang, (Zhang Feng), Zhao Bing'an, Fang Zheng, Chen Renhong, Long Qian, (Ouyang Ping), Chen Meizao, Fu Jiaxuan, Li Bo, Liu Xianquan, Zuo Qi, Kong Shiquan, Zeng Shaoshan, (Kuang Kaitian), He Zhiyuan, (Li Huiying) and Xu Hongyun, and leading comrades of the air force unit under the Jinan PLA units.

Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Gao Keting, Zhao Feng, Yang Jieren, Liu Peng, Zhou Xingfu, Li Lin, Xu Meisheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang and Fan Yusui, as well as Wei Jienyi, responsible comrade of Jinan municipality.

Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the the Jinan PLA units, presided over the memorial meeting and commander Rao Shoukun delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech states: Comrade Yang Guofu was born in a farm laborer's house in Anhui Province's Huoqiu County and participated in the revolutionary movement in February 1928.

In relating the former posts of Comrade Yang Guofu, the memorial speech notes: Comrade Yang Guofu was an excellent member of the CCP, an outstanding commander of the PLA and a good fighter of the Chinese people. In over 50 years of struggle he assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and was loyal to the CCP, the people and the proletarian revolutionary cause. He participated in the world-famous Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and China's war of liberation. In the war years he firmly implemented Comrade Mao Zedong's military ideology, heroically fought north and south on many fronts and scored one victory after another. During the war of resistance against Japan, he made tremendous contributions to establishing and reinforcing the Bohai revolutionary base under the leadership of the CCP. In socialist revolution and construction, he actively joined in military construction and local work and scored remarkable achievements.

While waging struggle against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, he resolutely supported with a firm and clear-cut stand the lines, principle and policies formulated following the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and politically maintained conformity with the party Central Committee. During the protracted revolutionary struggle, he worked hard, willingly bore the burden of work, assiduously studied, was strict with himself, adhered to principles, was amiable and easy for others to approach, united with other comrades, led a simple life and was honest in performing his official duties, thus carrying forward the fine tradition and work style of the CCP. Although seriously ill, he carried on a tenacious struggle against his illness, was concerned about affairs of the party and state and PLA construction and was confident of the fulfillment of the four modernizations and of the victory of the revolutionary cause.

The memorial speech states: Comrade Yang Guofu led a revolutionary life, a fighting life. He devoted his entire life to the liberation of the Chinese people and to the cause of communism.

Comrades Li Xiannian and Yu Qiuli paid their last respects to the deceased on 10 February in Beijing. Also paying last respects to the deceased were responsible comrades of all general departments of the PLA, including Zhang Zhen, Liang Biye, Zhu Yunqian and Hong Xueshi.

HU YAOBANG SENDS VISITORS TO SHANDONG BRIGADE

OW132050 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Shandong people's broadcasting station, the party Central Committee recently sent personnel to visit members of the (Daqucun) brigade of the (Nanwo) commune in Guanxian County, Shandong Province, and to relay to them the concern and ardent expectations of the party Central Committee and the State Council for them.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the (Daqucun) brigade has instituted the responsibility system in agricultural production. As a result, the brigade has made tremendous achievements in the past 3 years. Despite a serious drought, the brigade still reaped a good harvest last year. It earned a total income of more than 1.13 million yuan from agricultural production and delivered over 300,000 jin of ginned cotton and over 120,000 jin of grain to the state. It also accumulated a public fund of 1.2 million yuan. The average income for each member of the brigade last year was 3.4 times that in 1978. Two hundred and ninety-five of the brigade's households earned a cash income of more than 1,000 yuan each, accounting for 80 percent of households.

From their personal experience, the members of the brigade have profoundly realized that the lines, principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee truly accord with the wishes of the people. Before the Spring Festival, they wrote a letter to the party Central Committee about their brigade's changes that had taken place since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. No sooner had this letter been published in RENMIN RIBAO than Chairman Hu Yaobang sent Deputy Director Yang Dezhong of the general office of the CCP Central Committee, (Zhu Zemin) of the State Agricultural Commission and four other comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, to celebrate the Lantern Festival together with the members of the brigade. The (Daqucun) brigade held a meeting of all its members on the morning of 8 February to warmly welcome the comrades sent by the party Central Committee. On behalf of all the members of the brigade, Comrade (Zhao Kesheng), secretary of the brigade party branch, expressed heartfelt gratitude to the party Central Committee for its deep concern. He pledged to live up to the ardent expectations of the party Central Committee and the State Council, to wrest better harvests, to achieve a relatively comfortable standard of living for the members of the brigade ahead of time, to make more contributions to the state and to buy more treasury bonds in return for the party's solicitude.

At the meeting, Comrade (Zhu Zemin) presented to the brigade an album of paintings of Zhongnanhai, books on agricultural science and technology, youth's books and improved seeds for wheat, corn and cotton.

GUANGZHOU CADRES DISMISSED; ZHAO REMARKS RECALLED

OW121242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Guangzhou, February 12 (XINHUA) -- One of China's most serious cases of smuggling, speculation and foreign exchange offences is reaching its final stages thanks to long investigation prompted by the Commission for Inspecting Discipline of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Involved are the party committee secretary and director of the Guangzhou municipal telecommunications administration and his wife.

It began with the detention by the Yantai customs office in Shandong Province of Wang Ming, the official's wife, for smuggling in July 1980. He called a deputy director of the Yantai post office to intervene and advised his wife by phone to return to Guangzhou.

But the illegal activities of Wang Weijin and his wife were known to others who wrote to the local party inspection department, legal authorities and the press demanding action.

Word reached the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, which ordered its provincial counterpart to determine the facts. The Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate began a meticulous investigation. Charges were laid before the Guangzhou Municipal People's Court in June 1981. On July 25 Wang Ming was arrested. Her husband refused to cooperate and the investigation continued. He was arrested on February 1, 1982.

They are charged with conspiring together to bring in between January and July 1980 large quantities of imported TV sets, recorders, electronic calculators and wrist watches without paying customs duty for sale at high prices in Yantai, Shandong Province.

The Guangzhou municipal party committee on February 8 expelled Wang Weijin. He was also removed from all administrative posts.

The government and party have taken moves against violations of state law and party discipline. Premier Zhao Ziyang, in his major report delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on November 30 and December 1, 1981 stated: "Those who have violated criminal law must be dealt with according to law, and cases of a grave nature must be dealt with severely. Heavy punishment must be meted out to all government functionaries who take part in criminal activities, and no criminality is to be tolerated."

GUANGDONG CADRE SUSPENDED FOR SHENZHEN INCIDENT

HK140643 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] (Lin Jingyi), who reacted against press criticism and went to the Shenzhen correspondents' center of NANFANG RIBAO to make trouble, has been ordered suspended from duty for investigation. This was decided at a meeting of the Luohu District CCP Committee of Shenzhen municipality held in the afternoon of 12 February. The decision was made in accordance with instructions from responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee. The municipal CCP committee agreed to the decision on the evening of 13 February.

A serious incident occurred in Shenzhen on 11 February, when some people reacted against criticism in the party press, seriously insulted the party paper and went to the Shenzhen correspondents' center of NANFANG RIBAO to pull down its signboard. Those concerned were (Lin Jingyi), member of the neighborhood party committee of Heping Road of Luohu District in Shenzhen municipality, and his confederates. After the incident, a responsible person of the municipal CCP committee instructed the district party committee to deal with the incident seriously and properly.

The following day, the municipal and district CCP committees ordered the neighborhood party committee to apologize to the correspondents' center and to re-erect its sign-board. The Luohu District CCP Committee held a meeting in the afternoon of 12 February, which decided that (Lin Jingyi) must be immediately suspended from duty for investigation, continue to admit his mistakes, write a confession and acknowledge his errors to the newspaper office and the municipal CCP committee. He will be strictly dealt with after the matter is completely clarified.

The Shenzhen Municipal CCP Committee convened an emergency enlarged meeting of its standing committee on the evening of 13 February to discuss the incident. The participants unanimously held: This is a serious violation of law and discipline. We absolutely cannot tolerate this at a time when we are launching a drive against smuggling, peddling of contraband, bribery and corruption. The municipal CCP committee also instructed the Luohu District CCP Committee to make a thorough investigation of the economic problems concerning (Lin Jingyi). The incident should also be treated as material for education by negative example in the current education in party work style, party spirit and party discipline. The party members, cadres and masses should be organized to seriously discuss it and learn a lesson from it.

GUANGDONG, HAINAN PAPERS ON CORRUPTION CASE

MANFANG RIBAO Commentary

HK160654 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] MANFANG RIBAO carries a commentator's article today entitled "Crack Down on Major Crimes." The article says: A glaring example of the unhealthy work style within our party at present is the violation of law and discipline governing economic work. Some party members and cadres have taken advantage of their positions and powers to seek private gains and thus violated party discipline and national law. (Li Yaoshou), former secretary of the Hainan Material Supply Bureau CCP Committee and director of the bureau, who has been arrested according to law, is one of the party leaders who committed serious crimes. In order to deal heavy blows at smuggling, speculation and profiteering, corruption and bribery and other illegal activities, and to make the party's work style and the social atmosphere in our province take a decisive change for the better this year, it is necessary to take immediate actions to crack down on serious crimes committed by party members and cadres, such as the case of (Li Yaoshou), in accordance with party discipline and national law.

The article points out: In recent years, as a result of carrying out the open-door policy and adopting flexible measures in our economic work, the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology from abroad is more serious in our province than in other provinces. So, party organizations at various levels and party members must never lower their guard and must always maintain sharp vigilance. Effective measures must be taken to widely conduct education on adhering to the four basic principles and continuously wage struggles against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas. It is necessary to plug up all holes in our legislative work, and in our systems and management. All party members, especially those in the leading position, must strengthen their party spirit, strictly abide by party discipline and national law and conscientiously accept supervision by the party and the masses. Otherwise, they might be hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and commit criminal offenses.

The article says: Li Yaoshou committed crimes during 1979 and 1980 when he worked in Hainan. He even tried to shield other criminals involved in the same case and help them to go to Hong Kong. This was known by many people at that time. Yet he was not punished according to law, but instead, was transferred to Shaoguan Prefecture. This is a lesson we should heed from this case.

The article says: In order to effectively check the unhealthy trends in our party, it is necessary for leading organs and leading cadres at various levels to resolutely overcome the present state of laxity and weakness, to tell the truth and not worry about saving face.

It is necessary to make efforts to solve those longstanding, big and difficult problems, and dare to handle cases concerning important persons in power who disregard law and discipline. No matter how serious a case may be or who may be involved, it must be handled seriously and severely. Cases concerning leading organs or leading cadres must be handled more quickly and more strictly.

HAINAN RIBAO Comments

NK150557 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Report on 15 February HAINAN RIBAO commentator's article: "What Does the Case of (Li Yaoshou) Show?"]

[Excerpts] The article says: (Li Yaoshou), former secretary of the Hainan Material Supply Bureau CCP Committee and director of the bureau, who was later transferred to be director of the Shaoguan Prefectural Commune and Brigade Enterprise Management Bureau, used his powers to resell motor vehicles and state materials at a profit and divide the spoils. This is a serious and very bad case. He has finally been arrested according to law.

(Li Yaoshou) is no stranger to the masses in Hainan. It was by no means accidental that he turned into a criminal. He was expelled from the party and downgraded at the beginning of the 1906's for making serious mistakes. However, after he rejoined the party and climbed to a leading post, far from sincerely mending his ways and making a completely fresh start, he used his powers to go even further than before and do whatever he liked.

The masses long ago discovered and reported his criminal activities in reselling motor vehicles and state materials at a profit and dividing the spoils. The regional CCP committee's discipline inspection commission investigated the case at the beginning of 1980, but it is only recently that (Li Yaoshou) was arrested and charged according to law. People cannot help asking: How could such a major case drag on for several years? Of course there are many reasons. However, there are two main ones. First, certain people pursued philistine cultivation of illicit relationships and unhealthy trends, and concealed criminal activities. Although these people knew about (Li Yaoshou's) illegal activities, they yielded to his power and influence in order to get hold of the material in his hand. Proceeding from the philistine concept of upper and lower levels, old friends and old relationships, they turned a blind eye to his criminal activities, appeased and indulged them, and dared not wage resolute struggle. Second, some of them accepted bribes, exchanged flattery and favors with (Li Yaoshou), and became aware of the benefits involved. They were not clean themselves. Apart from failing to report the facts, these people engaged in activities themselves, and connived at and protected him in order to absolve him from guilt.

The facts of the (Li Yaoshou) case show that it is necessary to display dauntless revolutionary spirit, and dare to break through all kinds of resistance that protects those criminal activities in order to deal blows at bribery, corruption, speculation and other criminal activities. Unless this resistance is broken through, dealing blows at sinister trends and correcting the party work style can only be empty talk.

The question of party work style is a major issue related to the life or death of the party. The Central Committee has proposed that we should strive for a decisive turn for the better in party work style this year. In order to achieve this aim, we must deal resolute blows at corruption, bribery, speculation, smuggling and peddling contraband, and other serious illegal and criminal activities.

Of course, there are only a few people like (Li Yaoshou), but they do serious damage to the party work style. Hence, we must act according to party discipline (?toward) those in leading posts.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Premier Zhao Ziyang has pointed out: We must deal severely with state work personnel who take part in criminal activities. We cannot tolerate and support corrupt officials. Every party member and revolutionary cadre must understand that we cannot relax the demands on party spirit just because our current policies have been relaxed; and still less can we relax law and discipline on that account. It is difficult to correctly implement the party's principles and policies without the guarantee of strict party discipline and law. We must therefore enforce the law in all criminal activities. We certainly cannot leave evil unchecked.

HUNAN ON CASE OF SWINDLING UNITS IN 11 PROVINCES

HK121250 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A major case of ganging up to swindle has recently been cracked in Hunan. Criminal Luo Longgui and four others have been arrested in accordance with the law. The amount of money swindled was 1,049,000 yuan.

Principal criminal Luo Longgui was born in Maocao Street, Nanxian County. He was twice charged with swindling and corruption in 1964 and 1977, and was imprisoned for a total period of 9 years. After he was released from a place for reform through labor at the end of 1979, he was in charge of commune and brigade enterprises. He was invited to become a supply and marketing employee at the Chuan Xiao production brigade's metal products and farm tool factory. This factory is a small one which is engaged in cold processing work. He then colluded with Li Juming; Peng Bingwen; Hou Jifu, secretary of the party branch of the Zhouji production brigade; and Chen Jingui, director of a business office of the Maocao Street agricultural bank, and carried out swindling activities. In August 1980, Luo Longgui and Li Juming made use of a blank sheet of paper sent to them by the Miluo County foreign trade bureau with a chop and letterhead of that bureau on it and forged a document for producing beer barrels for a foreign firm. With this, they swindled and schemed everywhere. In a short period of only 4 months, they signed contracts for producing 160,000 beer barrels with 17 factories in Hunan and other provinces and secured so-called cash pledges totaling 224,100 yuan. As verified by public security departments, starting from the end of 1979, Luo Longgui and others have cheated 31 units in 11 provinces and municipalities of 1,049,100 yuan under false pretences of selling urea, processing electric fans, automobiles and so on. After discovering clues of the swindling activities of Luo Longgui and others, Nanxian County's public security and inspection departments, in close cooperation with the public security, foreign trade and industry commerce control departments in Hunan and other provinces and under the leadership of the provincial public security organs, finally cracked this case of ganging up to swindle after making investigations for over 9 months. The criminals have all been arrested.

BRIEFS

MINORITY NATIONALITY COMMUNES -- With the approval of the Hunan Provincial People's Government, seven minority nationality people's communes were set up in Jiang Xian, Zhijiang and Chenxi Counties. The seven nationality people's communes are Sanqiao Miao nationality, Dabaozhi Yao nationality, Pingoha Miao and Dong nationalities, Puchuan Miao nationality and Xinchang Miao nationality people's communes in Jing Xian County; Dahongshan Dong nationality people's commune in Zhijiang County and Lushishan Yao nationality people's commune in Chenxi County. After the establishment of these nationality people's communes, the people's government will grant them economic aid. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82 HK]

SICHUAN MEETING ON FLOODS CONCLUDES 13 FEB

HK150814 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Summary] "The Sichuan provincial scientific summation meeting on the great floods closed yesterday [13 February]. The meeting lasted for 6 days and some 270 academic reports and theses were submitted to the meeting." Participants in the meeting carried out discussions and exchanged views. During the closing ceremony, Yang Rudai, secretary of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee, gave a speech. "He first extended congratulations on the achievements obtained by the meeting and sincerely thanked all the participants for their advice and suggestions for building Sichuan. Comrade Yang Rudai said: This meeting has analyzed and summed up the lessons learned during the great floods and studied how to more spontaneously follow the objective laws in order to distinguish between the advantages and disadvantages. This meeting is of great practical significance to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization." The floods have brought us one loss and two victories -- one great economic loss, one political victory in combating the floods and one scientific victory in summing up the floods. Comrade Yang Rudai said: Our present scientific standard is still far from being able to control rainstorms and is only able to alleviate the floods. However, this practical summation meeting has helped us understand this point. The major points summed up by the participants are: It is necessary to rationally readjust the agricultural structure, promote forestry to maintain soil conservation, maintain an ecological balance, strengthen management over rivers and streams, promote scientific urban planning, and so on. All these will play an active role in socialist construction. Vice Mayor Yang Zhong also spoke before the close of the meeting.

YOU TAIZHONG LEADS SICHUAN PLA IN TREE PLANTING

HK130051 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Yesterday morning, You Taizhong, commander; Zhong Hanhua, political commissar; and other leading comrades of Chengdu PLA units led the cadres, fighters, workers and staff of the headquarters organs and subordinate units in planting trees beside the office building compound and in the dormitory area. The Chengdu PLA units' office building compound is an advanced tree-planting unit in Chengdu. In order to make the barracks area green, the principal leading comrades of the unit worked out a concrete plan, and formed a tree-planting committee. Funds were distributed and the cadres and fighters of the unit were required to set an example to all PLA units in the garrison by planting trees. Yesterday afternoon [time as heard], the leading comrades, cadres, soldiers, workers and staff arrived at the tree-planting areas with spades and buckets. Some of them straightened up the seedlings, some dug the earth, and the others watered. They planted more than 1,000 camphor trees in a day.

XIZANG PLA REGIMENT CHECKS UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK150634 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The discipline inspection commission of the CCP committee of a certain artillery regiment of the PLA units stationed in Xizang has seriously implemented the "guiding principles" and been strict in regard to party discipline. It has not yielded to or (?encouraged) unhealthy trends among the cadres and has been bold in grasping the cadres and exerting guidance over them. It has solved four major longstanding problems.

1. The trend of overstaying one's leave has been checked. In the past, this PLA regiment was not able to exert control over the cadres' overstaying their leave. Some cadres knowingly violated the relevant regulations and constantly overstayed their leave, having a bad influence on the unit. Last year, the discipline inspection commission of the CCP committee of this regiment was determined to solve this problem, starting with the leading cadres.

A certain deputy political commissar had overstayed his leave by more than 20 days before he returned to the PLA unit. After he returned, the discipline inspection commission of the CCP committee of this regiment studied his case and launched criticism of him. Consequently, this deputy political commissar was dealt with in accordance with relevant regulations. Simultaneously, the discipline inspection commission imposed disciplinary actions such as fines against 35 other cadres who had overstayed their leave and circulated a notice on this throughout the regiment. Thus, the trend of overstaying one's leave has been checked.

2. The trend of wasting one's time in eating and drinking has been checked. For some time in the past, the trend of giving banquets, sending gifts and spending time on eating and drinking was noticeable. Regarding this, the discipline inspection commission strengthened ideological and political education for cadres and issued regulations forbidding spending time and money on eating and drinking, under any pretext, including the occasions of promotion, transfer, transfer to civilian work, demobilization or reception of senior officers. Those who violated this regulation were to be solely responsible for all the expenses. Soon after this regulation was published, two deputy commanders of the military district visited this PLA unit and inspected work. The departments concerned of this regiment worked in accordance with this regulation and did not take extra care of them. When the leaders of the regiment and cadres of the regiment departments visited the companies, they brought their own tea and refused to attend banquets. Thus they were highly praised by the cadres and fighters.

3. The trend of privately manufacturing and selling furniture has been dealt with. This PLA unit is situated in the forest zone, and some cadres made use of this advantage to manufacture furniture for themselves. Some cadres even sold the privately manufactured furniture at high prices. On discovering this problem, the discipline inspection commission carried out investigations in various places with other departments concerned. They have launched serious education by criticism of 12 cadres who sold furniture to others and asked these cadres to return 1,500 yuan. Before being transferred to civilian work, a deputy political instructor sold the [word indistinct] furniture to the local people. The discipline inspection commission did not tolerate or yield to this, and immediately carried out education by criticism of this deputy political instructor and asked him to return the money obtained.

4. Financial and economic discipline has been straightened out. In the past, the financial and economic systems in this PLA unit have not been strictly enforced and the phenomenon of indiscriminately using public funds has been common. Last year, with the help, and under the supervision, of the discipline inspection commission, the regimental financial department actively worked and straightened out the financial and economic discipline. Simultaneously, it also studied and solved questions such as the collective's indiscriminate use of public funds and alteration of accounts. The financial department upheld its own principles and refused to reimburse all irrational expenses. Once, a certain person took a bill which has been signed by a certain leader to claim a reimbursement. The comrades of the financial department found the expenses irrational and declined the claim. Due to the fact that strict financial and economic discipline has been enforced, even under the circumstances that military expenses provided for the whole PLA unit were reduced last year, the regiment still was able to achieve a balanced budget and also had a surplus.

SHAANXI CADRES DISCIPLINED FOR ERRORS IN FLOOD

HK140444 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] In accordance with the official written reply from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently decided to take party disciplinary action against (Mu Xizhang), (Zhang Shijie) and (Liu Jin), three leading cadres who made mistakes during the flood disaster in Yanan municipality in 1977.

Yanan municipality was hit by a particularly great flood on 6 July 1977. The Yan River flow exceeded 8,000 cubic meters per second. The north and east gates of the city were destroyed and the south gate was inundated. State property and people's lives and property suffered serious loss. It would indeed have been difficult to avoid loss, since the flood was particularly great, and it occurred at night with great speed. However, the leading comrades concerned of the Yanan Prefectural and Municipal CCP Committees failed to take all necessary precautions for the city even though they had received, 2 hours previously, a report on the rapid rise from Ansai County on the upper reaches of the Yan River. They did not warn the sleeping masses or mobilize them to get out of danger. As a result they failed to reduce the losses, which could have been done, and committed serious mistakes in dereliction of duty.

After the incident, the masses in Yanan Prefecture continually reported what had happened to the central and provincial authorities, demanding that those responsible be investigated and dealt with seriously. Apart from briefly noting the mistakes committed in the Yanan flood by (Mu Xizhang), when dealing with the serious mistakes he committed in working in Zhidan County in September 1978, the Yanan prefectural authorities took no action against him at all.

The former principal responsible comrade of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee failed to deal seriously with the Yanan problem, and disposed of the matter as "summing up experiences." After receiving a 20 October 1980 note from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on the masses' reports concerning the flood problem in Yanan, the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee decided to send a work team to Yanan in November 1980 to carry out a thorough investigation. On 14 February 1981, an executive meeting of the provincial CCP committee secretaries discussed the investigation group's report on the flood disaster in Yanan of 6 July 1977 and its views on dealing with the persons concerned in the provincial CCP committee's discipline inspection commission and the Yanan Prefectural CCP Committee. After that, the provincial CCP committee investigation group and the discipline inspection commission repeatedly worked to verify the facts of this flood disaster. They talked with and helped the comrades who made mistakes during the disaster.

The provincial CCP committee standing committee meeting on 17 October seriously discussed the matter. The provincial CCP committee held: Investigation and repeated verification have now clarified the facts of the flood disaster in Yanan municipality on 6 July 1977 and the responsibilities of the cadres concerned in this disaster. It is necessary to deal with them seriously according to the degree of their mistakes and their attitude in examining and admitting their mistakes, and report the matter to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission for an official written reply.

Comrade (Mu Xizhang) was the Yanan Prefectural CCP Committee deputy secretary in charge of agriculture at the time. He was currently director of the prefectural antiflood command. He received four reports on the state of the flood in the few hours before it reached the city. On receiving the first report, he got up from his bed and went to his office. All he did there was to ask the prefectural antiflood command office about the state of the flood, express agreement with the emergency measures taken by that office at the (Wangyao) reservoir, and ask whether Yancheng County [words indistinct].

In particular, when he received notification by telephone at 0400 on 6 July from the antiflood command office concerning the flood report from Ansai County on the upper reaches of the Yan River, he did not report the matter to the responsible comrades of the prefectural CCP committee in charge of work at the time, nor did he take all feasible emergency measures to mobilize the people to get out of danger and reduce the losses. He thus committed serious errors in dereliction of duty.

At the same time, in the face of ironclad evidence, he refused to admit that he had received the phone call from the prefectural antiflood command office concerning the Ansai County flood report. His attitude was very incorrect. He was extremely irresponsible in the Yanan flood incident, and paid no heed to state property and people's lives and property. As a result, serious losses were caused, and the people were very angry. When working in Zhidan County, he took the lead in issuing compulsory orders, violated law and discipline, and savagely persecuted the cadres and masses, causing serious consequences. However, he refused to accept education and correct his errors; he has already discarded the quality of a party member. It has been decided to expel him from the party.

Comrade (Zhang Shijie) was deputy secretary of the Yanan Municipal CCP Committee in charge of routine work at the time. After being informed of the flood on the Yan River, he just instructed the duty personnel to tell the Yan River diversion command to pay attention to antiflood precautions, and to phone Ansai County to ask what was going on. He did nothing about antiflood work in Yanan municipality, but just went back to sleep. He thus committed the mistake of dereliction of duty. However, Comrade (Zhang Shijie's) attitude is relatively correct; he understands his mistake to some extent and his self-examination is relatively good. It has been decided to dismiss him from his post of standing committee member of the Yanan Prefectural CCP Committee.

Comrade (Liu Jin) was a member of the Yanan Prefectural CCP Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the prefectural revolutionary committee at the time. In the early hours of 6 July, after seeing a transcript of the telephone conversations from the prefectural CCP committee duty office concerning the flood situation at (Wangyao) reservoir in Zhidan County and elsewhere, he lacked the proper sense of responsibility, and just told people to report the facts to Comrade (Mu Xizhang). He then went back to sleep without bothering about the matter any more. He thus made a serious mistake. It has been decided to give him a serious internal party warning.

The Yanan Prefectural CCP Committee is dealing with other comrades concerned who made mistakes in the flood incident, according to the nature and degree of their error and their attitude in admitting their errors.

SHAANXI PAPER ON FIGHT AGAINST BUREAUCRATISM

HK140604 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Report on SHAANXI RIBAO 13 February commentator's article: "Wage a Resolute Struggle Against Bureaucratism"]

[Excerpts] Although it is now more than 4 years since the Yanan flood disaster, the masses have never been given a truthful account of the facts nor have those responsible been dealt with in the proper way. Thus the people's wrath has not been assuaged. It is now time to repay the debt to the people, learn the lesson from this incident, and ensure that the comrades responsible receive the necessary education and also the proper punishment according to the actual conditions. This is very advantageous for the cadres, especially the leading cadres, in bracing their spirit of responsibility to the people and thus distinguishing between right and wrong, uniting with the masses and working in concert to build the four modernizations.

There are only a very few gravely bureaucratic persons in our cadre ranks like (Mu Xihang) and the other two. However, it is by no means just a few cadres who have been infected by the scourge of bureaucratism. People infected in this way are divorced from the masses and reality; are not concerned with the masses' woes; do not understand or study the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session; and fail to go deep into reality to investigate and study. They lack revolutionary enthusiasm in work, muddle along and do no more than they have to. Still more noticeable is the fact that people infected with this scourge lack awareness. They do not understand the harm done by bureaucratism and have not summoned up resolve to break clean away from it.

Bureaucratism seriously hampers the smooth progress of all construction, gravely endangers our cause, and is a hindrance to bringing into full play the superiority of the socialist system. It seriously harms the healthy [words indistinct], lowers the party's prestige among the masses, corrupts the cadre ranks and is a factor of instability. If we are aloof, and indifferent to bureaucratism, we lack responsibility (7to) the cause of the party and people. We must keep clear heads and take effective measures to overcome bureaucratism, so as to create excellent conditions for the smooth progress of the modernization drive.

In waging the struggle against bureaucratism, we are always running into all kinds of resistance. This resistance played a role in failure to handle the Yanan flood incident for 4 years.

We must affirm our confidence, boldly take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and wage a resolute struggle against all types of bureaucratism and violations of law and discipline, so as to contribute toward bringing about a decisive turn for the better in party work style this year.

XIAO HUA AT COMMUNES IN LINTONG COUNTY, SHAANXI

HK120137 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Summary] Central Committee member and Lanzhou Military Region First Political Commissar Xiao Hua visited two communes in Lintong County, Shaanxi, on 6 and 7 February. He spoke to the peasants in their homes, inquired about their daily life and production, and attended a forum on the practice of production responsibility systems on two brigades.

XINJIANG ON ADHERENCE TO STATE PLAN GUIDELINES

HK150621 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Accept Guidance by State Plans in Developing Agricultural Production"]

[Excerpts] Xinjiang reaped a relatively good agricultural harvest last year. The income of the peasants and farm workers increased, while their living standards improved. At present they are mapping out this year's production plans on the basis of summing up experiences in increasing production last year. They are resolved to do everything possible to win new victories this year.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. To develop agricultural production this year, we must stress guidance by state plans and take planned economy as the primary factor and regulation by market mechanism as secondary. Although the region has developed grain production to a certain extent in recent years and good harvests have been reaped, there is still not much grain per person, and we have not yet completely achieved self-sufficiency and surplus. Hence, it is first necessary to grasp grain production when mapping out this year's production plans. We certainly must not relax grain and production. We must sow enough grain according to the state plans and sow it well, and strive for a new level of grain production this year.

It is similarly necessary to accept guidance by state plans in developing diversification. In developing industrial crops, we should concentrate on improving yield and quality and make the maximum use of barren land. We certainly must not reduce the grain area.

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DEMOC'S 'RETREAT' CANNOT SAVE CHINESE COMMUNISM

OW130305 Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Taipei, 13 Feb (CNA) -- Dr James Soong, director-general of the government Information Office, said Friday that solution of the Chinese communists' problems lies only in the admission of their mistakes and the return of political power to the Chinese people for the settlement of China's future. Teng Hsiao-ping's retreat to a "second line" cannot save Chinese communism, he stressed.

Soong made the remarks as he was addressing a seminar of government personnel awaiting overseas assignments. He noted that communist doomday is approaching. He referred to the statement in a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial that the people on the Chinese mainland have doubts about their future under the communist rule and may be preparing to scrap the communist system and leaders.

Analyzing the editorial, which was carried by wire services February 9, Dr Soong said: "The Chinese communists have been making a backward, poverty-stricken mess of the mainland for more than 30 years. The communist system does not answer the needs of the people. One power struggle has succeeded another, and heads roll each time when the communists wield the axe. The loser is always the Chinese people.

"Teng Hsiao-ping seized power 4 years ago and advocated the 'four modernizations.' With that movement a complete failure, the communists are moving from one 'movement' and one 'reform' to another, all without result. It is the system that is at fault. We have seen that the Western advocacies of 'protecting Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai' were mere empty slogans. Now it is the same with Teng. There is no retreating to a 'second line' to save Chinese communism. Nor can a younger generation of communist chieftains do better. Shifting of responsibility to the 'gang of four' is a futile gesture. If the Chinese communists truly wish to serve the people, they will shoulder the political and moral responsibility for these endless mistakes of the past."

The salvation of the mainland people, Dr Soong said, lies in the withdrawal of the whole Communist Party -- to a "second line, if they wish to call it that" -- while the Republic of China and the people of Taiwan provide the system required by all the Chinese.

"Our experience in implementing constitutional rule based on the three principles of the people can transform the mainland into a truly free, democratic and prosperous land based on the Taiwan-Penghu-Kinmen-Matsu model," he concluded.

BAN ON CONSUMER IMPORTS FROM JAPAN ANNOUNCED

OW150650 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] From Taipei we have the following report: The Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of China has announced a ban on imports of 1,500 kinds of consumer goods from Japan in order to curb the serious, growing trade deficit with that country. (The ministry said) those goods will have to be purchased from areas or countries other than Japan. In addition, 33 kinds of commodities should be bought from Hong Kong, Australia, Singapore and Malaysia and other areas except Japan, according to the ministry. It is the first tough measure aimed at countering the trade imbalance. Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung has instructed the trade authorities here to ban the import of all types of consumer goods except those used in production.

Some 500 types of goods imported from Japan, including such items as seaweed, candies, salted food and seafood, which have been suspended for 2 years, will be included in the list of banned Japanese goods. The country's trade deficit with Japan, its second largest trading partner, grew 8.4 percent, or to 3.44 billion U.S. dollars, in 1981. The total trade volume was at 8.4 billion U.S. dollars. Economic authorities here will adopt more tough measures if Japan keeps ignoring the deficit problem, according to an economic source.

WEN WEI PO: DENG XIAOPING STILL IN POSITION

HK150735 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Feb p 3

["Random Talk on the News" by Chao Tung: "Deng Xiaoping Issues Instruction to the Whole Army"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping is still a vice chairman of the Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission and chairman of the CPPCC. To say that Deng Xiaoping has retired reveals a lack of political common sense. The relevant report by the Beijing correspondent of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW has obviously misled readers.

The Chinese political situation is now more stable than it has ever been during the past 20 years. It is nothing short of ridiculous to base one's position as a "China expert" on calculations of how frequently CCP leaders appear in public.

The CCP has already reformed protocol, abolishing the custom of large holiday meetings and opposing the pattern of giving too much prominence to a particular individual. The central press has also repeatedly carried articles criticizing excessive coverage of conferences and excessive printing of namelists as being too dull and dry.

China is at present simplifying the government organization and raising the level of work efficiency. It is obvious that leading cadres cannot waste their energy and shirk more important work so as to get their names in the newspaper by appearing en masse at every reception or meeting. This is the new direction of the Chinese political scene.

Deng Xiaoping himself clearly does not attach much importance to the frequency with which his own activities are covered by the press. Some people say, is it not better for Deng Xiaoping to make an appearance? Will China's leaders not find themselves tied up in knots by foreign reports if they start appearing in public not to answer the needs of government affairs but because of what foreign journalists may have said? Surely this would only waste time and energy.

Deng Xiaoping is chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission and there is no real doubt about his authority. There is nothing at all new about his withdrawal to the second line; this has been the situation since the Central Committee's fifth plenary session. Anyone who sees this withdrawal to the second line as a loss of authority probably has not done enough research into Chinese affairs.

As leader of the Central Committee's Military Commission, Deng Xiaoping directed last year's military exercise, drills and review. The armed forces immediately responded to his call and there has been an improvement in the military's modernized fighting power. After Deng Xiaoping's instructions concerning afforestation, the whole army again responded with lightening speed. With the soil of Zhongnanhai still on their feet, Yang Dezhi, chief of general staff, and Yang Yong, deputy chief of general staff, traveled to the Xisha Island defense area of the Guangzhou Military Region to take part in afforestation work.

Deng Xiaoping also arrived in Guangzhou at this time. How is the situation in the units under the Guangzhou command? More than 400 generals have already answered the call to retire and Deng Xiaoping has a firm command over the armed forces.

HSIN WAN PAO ON BEIJING'S 'FIVE-LINE SCHEME'

HK130815 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Feb 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Deng Xiaoping and Beijing's Five-Line Scheme"]

[Text] Twenty days have now passed since the Spring Festival. Although Deng Xiaoping, who did not appear in public in Beijing during the Spring Festival, has now returned there from Guangzhou, he is still the man in the news and the focus of attention.

His failure to appear in Beijing caused conjecture; the question of what activities he was engaged in when he came south to Guangdong also caused conjecture; and the fact that he has still not appeared in public or made any public statement since returning to the north has also caused conjecture. When someone in official circles said that he had retired to the second line, this too caused conjecture.

The conjectures result from failure to understand the situation; and some of them result from too great a failure to understand it.

It is at this time that the expression "five-line scheme" has come out of Beijing. This is a new expression. Formerly, when speaking of personnel, only two lines at the most were mentioned, which classified people into the first and second lines, and only three lines were mentioned in construction. It is a new expression to talk about a five-line arrangement in personnel. The first line consists of specific work, the second of policymaking, the third of advisers, the fourth of people who have retired yet still have influence, and the fifth of ordinary retirees. While five lines are mentioned, in fact there are still three.

There are also differences in classification into the first and second lines. A person who retires from the government but holds a post in the party can be said to have retired to the second line, because there is division of work between party and government, with the government engaged in specific work and the party in policymaking. And as far as the party is concerned, can it not be said that the central Secretariat represents the first line and the Political Bureau Standing Committee the second?

The so-called first and second lines are just a division of work; the first line takes charge of specific work and the second of policymaking. Some specific work consists of giving directions, and some of doing solid work. In policymaking, some work is important and some ordinary.

Sometimes one person holds two posts and engages both in policymaking and in practical work. Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang are held to be in the first line, but does that mean that they only do specific work and do not make policy? Deng Xiaoping is said to have retired to the second line, but does that mean that he does not bother about any specific work at all and spends the whole day devising schemes? He is still chairman of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission and holds power over the army; is he only a policymaker there and not a supreme commander?

As far as the highest level in Beijing is concerned, the first and second lines have developed through a gradual process, and the distinction between them is not yet fully clear. However, this does indeed represent an orientation and the way to follow; the old people gradually retire to the rear, from the first to the second line, and then to the third...the lifelong tenure system is changed, and the average age of the leaders is reduced. This should be a normal and healthy development.

Although in the present process Deng Xiaoping has not shouldered any more government posts, it is very evident that his influence remains enormous and he is the leader who holds the balance. It is also evident that the line of the third plenary session and the principles and policies advocated by him are being gradually implemented. Why should there be any doubt about it?

Is not the situation one of stability and unity, with things following the prescribed order?

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HSIN WAN PAO: DENG VISITED GUANGDONG FOR 3 WEEKS

HK111512 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 11 Feb 82 p 4

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Deng Xiaoping Has Returned to Beijing"]

[Text] Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping returned to Beijing from Guangzhou a week ago. When it was said here last week that he was visiting Guangzhou, he actually had already returned to Beijing.

Deng Xiaoping's visit to southern China was primarily aimed at taking a vacation. He also listened to reports on the work in Guangdong.

He expressed satisfaction with work in special economic zones but he did not visit Shenzhen special economic zone as a report indicated. He visited southern China in the company of a daughter of his. Actually, his daughter visited Shenzhen and reported what she saw and heard to her father. His visit to Guangdong started before the Spring Festival and continued after it. His visit lasted for about 3 weeks. Ordinary travelers lived close to the place he stayed in Guangdong. People who saw him said he is energetic and quite healthy.

CCP LEADERS EXPRESS VIEWS ON DEPICTION OF LOVE

HK151058 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Feb 82 p 3

[Special dispatch: "Literary and Art Circles Discuss Depiction of Love in Accordance With the Views of Leaders of the CCP Central Committee"]

[Text] In view of the fact that, since 1979, literary and art works and films have been filled with themes that depict love between men and women, and that a vulgar artistic tendency has been formed, leaders of the CCP Central Committee have attached major importance to these aspects. Recently they specially expressed their views, calling for changing this tendency. It is reported that films on love between men and women include "A Love Affair in Honghu," "A Love Affair in Qingshan," "A Love Affair in the Sea," "The Milky Way Love Affair," "Dance of Love," "The Love Song of a Deep and Secluded Valley," "They Are in Love," "A Corner Where Love Does Not Exist," "Oh, What is Your Name," "Night Jar and Rose" and "Love and Heritage." Even the following films on the counterattack against Vietnam contain themes that depict love between men and women: "Be Proud, Mother," "Young Friends" and "Armored Car No 008." More love stories are included in stage plays and traditional operas for the sake of soliciting an audience. Leaders of the CCP Central Committee noted: "Some writers and film directors have muddled ideas and very unhealthy sentiments on the relation of love to the revolution and the socialist cause and also have such ideas and sentiments on what kind of art media should be adopted for attracting a large audience." "This is not a general question concerning the method of creation. This is actually a question of principled stand. If there are some people who obstinately lay undue stress on love between men and women, the public then has every reason to say this: Wu Sangui 'was in a towering rage because of a beautiful woman.' Can we turn this story of Wu Sangui into a socialist literary and art work and a film of our time? If we can go so far as to regard love between men and women as one's very life, then is there a great difference between us self-styled communists and those pioneers of democracy who chanted that 'life is precious but love is of higher value; however, for freedom's sake, both life and love can be abandoned'?" Therefore, leaders of the CCP Central Committee maintained that it is imperative to sum up experiences and called on literary and art circles to publish articles on the issue of love in literary and art works.

After leaders of the CCP Central Committee expressed the aforesaid views, literary and art circles carried out discussions on themes depicting love between man and woman. At present, these discussions are still in progress and can be described as quite lively.

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